

Detroit Auto Union Leaders Welcome the Korea Truce

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD
PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 600, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people.

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all peoples. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun.

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death.

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man."

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

WRITING for Gear and Axle workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders: we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons. . . .

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are tremendous possibili-

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Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

Lowenfels is the eighth newspaper editor to be arrested under the Smith Act. In every city where these arrests took place and where an editor of a workingclass newspaper lived and worked, the Department of Justice made sure he was among those arrested.

THUS the pattern makes it clear that the Department is out to undermine the militant workingclass press—The Worker, Peoples World, Honolulu Record and others. It is seeking to do it systematically under the Smith Act, and it has been doing it systematically in its campaign to deport foreign born workingclass leaders and journalists.

There is a desperate need for a popular outcry against all the arrests under the Smith Act as moves toward fascism, the aim of which is to suppress all opposition to the big business program followed by the government.

AND there is also a great need for the readers of this paper to rally to its defense both by protesting against the arrest of the editors of The Worker by expanding readership and by collecting the funds necessary to our life.

Right now the fund situation is close to desperation. Three months ago, we appealed to our readers for \$100,000 to keep us going through the summer. We said we needed every cent of it, and we meant that. To date, we have collected only \$77,000 and we are in a deep hole. We ask that our readers pitch in and put us over the \$100,000 mark by mid-August as one way to answer these Smith Act arrests of our editors and others.



—The AFL News-Reporter

Labor Girds for Fight-Back as Congress Recesses

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

CLOSE-TO-THE-SCENE estimates of the first session of the 83rd Congress were that it provided only a foretaste of things to come. This foretaste was found eminently satisfactory to Big Business. But to labor, farmers, the Negro people — the majority of the country — it served grim warning that the GOP-Dixiecrat majority had cleared the ground for stepped-up attacks on rights and living standards when the second session convenes in January.

The CIO noted this danger in a call for the convening of a national CIO-PAC meeting in Washington Aug. 19, one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board. The call, signed by CIO president Walter P. Reuther, and Jack Kroll, PAC director, warned that the first session of the 83rd Congress showed a "predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters" and an "earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years." Reuther and Kroll warned that

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—CIO News

The Prisoner From Terre Haute

'I Stand with My People'

By JOSEPH NORTH

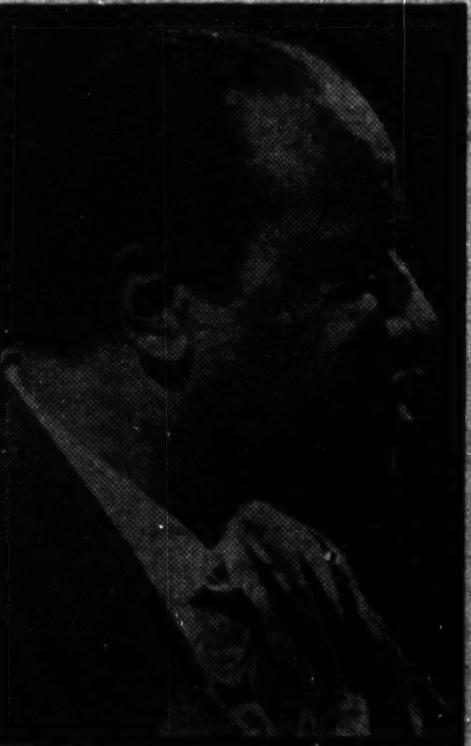
PITTSBURGH

THE PRISONER who was twice elected to the Council of the greatest city in the world was brought under guard from the Terre Haute federal penitentiary to the pile of rocks and steel that is the Allegheny County jail and he is wearing civilian clothes for the first time in two years.

Benjamin J. Davis' presence here is strictly circumscribed, he may not exchange a single word of greeting to the many men and women who traveled by bus, train and plane to catch a glimpse of him. You know that he has served two years of juncrowed incarceration in Indiana—two of the five years of his framed-up sentence — and though he is thirty pounds less in weight his moral stature dominates this courtroom so that the table-full of prosecution lawyers seem like nervous pygmies in contrast.

AND THEN you see one of the most extraordinary dramas of the many that have happened in the sequence of epic stands the Smith Act prisoners have taken. You see this tall, calm man rout his detractors in

their own stronghold. They have the armed police, they have the law that is slanted to the purposes of their own rule, they have what seems to be everything. He confronts them with his own integrity and the truth of his cause in which he believes, and his admirers, his associates, the many plain, straightforward people, they are Negro and they are white,



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

they come from Harlem and from elsewhere in New York and other cities, they know that he is the victor. He has won even though the judge spitefully cites him for contempt of court because he will not name names. "I will not act as a stoolpigeon" this man who has come from two years behind bars, declares. The prosecutor wanted the names of members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, many of whom came from the South.

YOU LISTEN to his calm exposition of the various questions he has come to elucidate as an expert witness on behalf of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victims on trial—Ben Carreathers, the revered man of his own people who sits at the table here, racked by tuberculosis, Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, James Dolsen, working-class heroes in their own right, trade union organizers, men of Labor.

He stands in a courtroom like other courtrooms; it is severe and silent, run by the prescribed rules which give the appearance of judicial impartiality but whose essence is as false as Hell. A sound recorder

with lights and whirring disks stands to catch every whisper in the courtroom; calendars from Andy Mellon's bank hang shamelessly on the walls. There is the mahogany wainscoting and the muted lights, the big window from which you can see the brand new skyscrapers of Mellon, aluminum, and the other vast corporations that dominate this metropolis on the three great rivers whose banks are lined with the plants that manufacture most of the nation's steel.

And in the midst of this stands the man from Georgia, his young face lean and lined, now, but lit with that inner fire so characteristically his. You think of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, of W. E. B. DuBois and Pettis Perry. He speaks of the oppression of the Negroes in America, his people, of the oppression of the workingclass, his class, he speaks of peace, of equality, and he expounds the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the position of the Communist Party, which he testifies, is his party and of which he is so proud.

ALL DAY MONDAY he is on (Continued on Page 13)

Rent Boosts as High as 100% as Controls End

CHICAGO (FP)

TENANTS in most affected cities had their rents boosted an average of 10 to 15 percent as federal controls died for 5 million dwellers, but some renters reported increases of more than 100 percent.

Thus did the federal rent control program, which covered 16 million homes and apartments in all big cities and many smaller communities at its peak in 1946, all but die.

After midnight July 31 federal lids remained on only between 120,000 and 180,000 homes and apartments in around 150 communities.

Federal rent lids expired in a dozen big cities and about 1,500 other communities. These included Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Boston and Philadelphia rents remained under control by local action.

Congress said federal rent lids could continue beyond July 31 only in "critical defense housing areas" which meet new and higher standards.

"Critical" areas are those where the government has imposed rent lids because of housing shortages resulting from mobilization activities dating back to the Korean outbreak.

Henry du Lawrence, a realtor spokesman at Cleveland, said boosts were "gratifyingly law" but reports from one slum area said rents there were going up 100 percent from \$25 to \$50.

A Chicago fair rent committee recommended an average increase of 10 percent to landlords but there were several thousand complaints of excesses and movers reported they were doing a booming business.



ARMA STRIKERS are joined on the picket line by workers from the Sperry Corp. as Long Island police seek to hold them back. Plant near Mineola was struck last week. In bottom picture Rita Clark and June Maxwell lie on the ground after they were run down by cars driven by company officials.

Halley, Transit and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

TWO LETTERS from readers on the leaflet issued by the American Labor Party on the fare increase raise a number of interesting questions.

One, signed "A Reader," says: "The ALP leaflet on the fare steal was a big disappointment to me, what with its talk of 'Dewey-Impellitteri, Republican-Democratic collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery'—throwing them into the same pot. What do you think?"

On the other hand, a reader, J. R., tells with enthusiasm how my daughter and myself distributed 2,500 leaflets, getting to the subway at 6 a.m." She adds:

"Don't you think that it is very tragic for any real progressive to work against the ALP directly or indirectly by praising Halley, etc.?"

THE TWO LETTERS, taken together, open up a useful discussion on which I would like to express some opinions and on which other readers will no doubt want to comment.

First, as to the question of throwing City Council President Rudolph Halley into the same pot with Dewey and Impellitteri. I think "A Reader" has a point here. I don't see how anyone could convince New Yorkers that Halley has the same position on the transit steal as Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. New Yorkers know big commercial and industrial

now opposing Impellitteri in the Democratic primaries, were the only two members of the Board of Estimate to vote against the Transit Authority which raised the fare.

One could argue from now to doomsday about the personal motivations of a Halley or a Wagner but the working people of this city see that a "yes" vote is not the same as a "no" vote.

NOR IS IT a question of "praising Halley," as J.R. seems to fear. But it is a fact that both Halley and Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, and in the eyes of the people of this city, are foes of the fare steal. To ignore that fact, or to fly in the face of it, simply makes it more difficult, in my opinion, to bring home to the voters the important messages which progressives DO have to contribute in this campaign.

On the other hand, the zeal for the ALP which got J.R. to the subway station at 6 o'clock in the morning, is greatly to be admired. And I hope that the criticism which "A Reader" raised about the leaflet didn't dampen his enthusiasm for working for the ALP.

For the leaflet had another section to it which is of the utmost importance and which "A Reader" seems to ignore. This is where the ALP gives its program for solving the financial crisis of the city—a program which stresses the big commercial and industrial

which has been advanced to solve the financial crisis at the expense of the wealthy, and not through "economics," as proposed early in the transit fight by Halley, and which would bear down on the workers. (The ALP's transit program is in line with its entire program on municipal issues and on the connection between them and the struggles for peace and against McCarthyism.)

IT SEEMS TO ME that this program of the ALP's needs to spread far and wide throughout the city. Above all, it needs to be pressed upon candidates like Halley and Wagner. Certainly, Liberal Party supporters of Halley will want him to come out, for example, for a people's solution to the financial crisis. And certainly it is to the interest of that section of the labor movement which is supporting Wagner in the Democratic primary to have him come out for a transit program which will convince people that he means business.

What I am trying to get at is that the ALP, with its sound program for the people, has a vital part to play in this campaign, in helping advance the people's movements within the other parties, and in bringing prestige and strength to the ALP itself.

Whatever differences of opinions may be expressed about the best tactics for the ALP to pursue, these differences should be discussed within the framework of

(Continued on Page 11)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Taft-Hartley Law Hits Miners • Farm Machine Plant Layoffs

A U.S. DISTRICT COURT at Abingdon, Va., ordered the United Mine Workers to pay \$225,000 in damages to the non-union Laurel Branch Coal Co. The company brought suit under Taft-Hartley on a claim that a secondary boycott forced it out of business.

Through and since the war the United Mine Workers paid a total of \$3,720,000 in damages under the wartime Smith-Connally Law and later Taft-Hartley.

THOUSANDS of farm equipment workers face layoffs in mid-west plants in the continuing crisis of agriculture and the downward trend of farm income. Biggest layoff so far, 2,300, was announced by International Harvester at its Rock Island, and East Moline, Ill., plants. Most other producers of farm implements reported shutdowns and layoffs.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND over-the-road truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut struck for a 15-cent-an-hour raise tying up practically all New England motor freight. . . . Milwaukee's 7,500 CIO brewery workers, out 76 days, ratified 3 to 1, a new pact providing a 20-cent-an-hour raise, retention of the 40-hour week and five half-hour lunch periods a week on company time; a 10-cent hourly pension plan and a raise of 7½ cents to go into effect March, 1954. . . . Fifteen hundred DC phone workers (CIO) walked out for a raise of 8½c an hour. . . . local strikes for raises are spreading rapidly in the northwest lumber regions following the recent stalemated negotiations and defeat of an International Woodworkers of America strike referendum. . . . 35,000 workers in 69 California cannery plants struck on call of the AFL-CIO.

new Workers Council. . . . The new giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Morrisstown, Pa., had a two-day unauthorized walkout affecting more than 2,000 workers.

THE SHERMAN Anti-Trust Law, shelved for some years as an anti-labor weapon, was revived in Louisiana with an indictment naming the Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union, Local 312, six of its officers, and Henry E. Hasivar, vice-president of the Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, for alleged price-fixing. The union has been enforcing union conditions in the strawberry market.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER readied a message for delivery to Congress on Taft-Hartley amendments, but withheld it. It was published in full in the Wall Street Journal. In the main the changes are designed to favor the building trades and liberalize interpretation of some of the provisions. It would also eliminate the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but replace them with a more sweeping thought-control law for labor officials.

THE MAJORITY of the cooks and stewards on West Coast ships are signing up with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union announced. The ILWU signed up 1,620 of 2,154 workers on 124 ships contacted. Still to be canvassed are workers of 103 freighters and one passenger ship. When the canvass is completed the ILWU will call on the shipowners to bargain. Plans call for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, of which the workers are members, to become an autonomous local in the ILWU.

Link Top GOPers to Strike-Bound Arma

By ELIJAH S. WICKS

AFTER TWO WEEKS of the "Battle of Carle Place" it has become clear that the strike of 4,500 workers of the Arma Corporation is not "just another strike" between the workers, represented by Locals 460 and 464, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Long Island electric machinery company.

by Police Headquarters at 8 p.m. Monday evening.

When Smyth finally showed up in court he announced that he was being represented by the law firm of Russell Sprague, GOP Gov. Dewey's top down-state aide.

A few minutes research in the public library revealed the connection between Arma and the Republican Party. The board of directors of the Arma Corp., a subsidiary of the giant American Bosch Corp. (total assets in 1952: \$48,963,258), is headed by Joseph E. Ridder, president of the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc. Operating in New York and California, Twin Coast publishes the New York Journal of Commerce and the Long Beach (Calif.) Independent Press-Telegraph. Both are strongly Republican papers.

The Arma workers, however, are showing that they mean to win their demands for a living wage and job security. Joined on the lines by shop stewards, IUE-CIO, from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. and United Auto Workers shops nearby, they are telling the company to let the politicians man the machines.

IUE Local 460 president Joseph Molfetta warned the workers that they have a tough battle ahead and was answered by a unanimous cry of "We'll fight it out" from ENTERING REPUBLICAN PARTY HEADQUARTERS less the workers during a recent meeting two blocks away from Gov. Dewey's campaign headquarters.

A Unionist Writes on Dressmakers' Stoppage

Philadelphia

Dear Editor:

Permit me to relate through the columns of your paper some thoughts on the recent strike of the four thousand dressmakers, members of Local 15, International Lady Garment Workers Union, (AFL), in Phila.

The historic struggle which started on July 7 and lasted for 4 days, is by far not over.

We returned to the shops only after we were promised by the General Board in New York that our grievances will be looked into and adjusted.

Dubinsky and Ross are reneging on that promise; and we have now a number of girls victimized who have not yet been given their jobs back.

You can see that it took a lot of courage and guts on the part of our girls, to pick up such a struggle, despite the reactionary leaders of the union, to lose a week's wages or more, and to place our jobs and livelihood in jeopardy.

BREAD AND BUTTER FIGHT

Ostensibly the strike was called against the dictatorship of the Dubinsky-Ross leadership and for democracy in our union; against the arbitrary removal of some 40 shops from the jurisdiction of our elected business agent, Miss Spica, and turning them over to appointed agents.

In reality it was a struggle to save our bread and butter, to

stop the steady wage cutting and the deplorable conditions in the shops.

Under the excuse that shops were moving out of the city, Mr. Ross agreed to wage reductions without the knowledge of the workers.

If a chairlady, price committee or any worker protested, Mr. Ross was ready to use the axe.

In every case of wage cutting, Mr. Feldman, the appointed business agent, was the hatchet man, who would offer a reduction in the price of the particular operation, even before the boss would request it. For this reason we always wished to have Miss Spica with us at negotiations of prices, who would fight against cuts.

This is why the bosses association is full of praise for the statesmanship of Mr. Ross, and are meting out punishment for the girls who dared to fight against this kind of leadership.

ERA OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

With the coming of Mr. Ross to Phila., there have come also a number of industrial engineers. Their job was to time the various operations of the garment and to adjust the prices accordingly.

As a result of this, the bosses have instituted a terrific speed-up in the industry and a pro-

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ZUMA PRESS

World of Labor

Some People in Labor Didn't Welcome a Truce

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE SIGNING OF THE TRUCE in Korea electrified the people everywhere, and trade unionists in particular, with cheer and hope. People caught the significance of that truce as not only a possible end of the bloodshed in Korea but its promise of an era of peace throughout the world.

But some people, in labor's leadership and government, it appears, viewed the signing as bad news. And some among them aren't even skillful enough to conceal this feeling. It was my lot, as a newspaperman, to find myself in Buffalo on the Monday the truce took effect, covering the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

I didn't expect to find an atmosphere vibrant with peace sentiment at the convention. The makeup of New York State Federation delegations is generally of a rubber-stamp nature. They don't come to conventions to express their true sentiments even if they are not in full accord with the small group of leaders.

For example: will anyone seriously contend that all the 1,200 delegates or even a large majority among them, really favored "King" Joe Ryan as a vice-president of the Federation? But they gave unanimous consent to his re-election just the same. The convention was strictly a platform show. The first concern of the little group of performers who ran it, was how to meet the unwelcome problem of a truce.

THE MEN who seemed most worried, lest the welcome for the truce sweep like a flood over the pro-war rantings of some labor leaders, were those who made up the delegation of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

One thing was arranged, although it wasn't on the printed schedule: the government provided a speaker, Spencer Miller, Jr., who was recently appointed as

assistant secretary of labor in charge of international relations.

An old crony of the AFL's top officials, once in charge of the AFL's Workers Education Bureau, Miller was sure to deliver the required "line." But he was to speak on the last of the three days of the convention. What disturbed the officialdom was a fear that in the meantime they'll lose initiative on the issue. Each speaker who appeared, and the clergymen who invoked the sessions, found it necessary to say a few words in welcome of the truce. How could anyone avoid it when it was on the minds and front pages of all America?

But there is nothing too brash for the leaders of the ILGWU. Mindful that traditionally the New York State Federation does not take up problems affecting foreign policy—they conceived the idea that when their man, Joseph Tuvim, delivered the report of the credentials committee, he could read a statement on foreign policy as part of his report.

WITHOUT even a formal excuse for his action, Tuvim, like a trained soldier, began his report by reading a prepared two-page statement. Its entire content was an argument against the possibility of peace with the Soviet Union and a warning against "illusions" and hopes for peace. This statement was "accepted" as part of the credentials committee report and, thereby, delegates were warned not to get too enthusiastic over the truce.

When Miller came, he had the line "refined" in a lengthy speech and delivered it as a spokesman for the government. Miller took a clear cut stand in support of the position of Syngman Rhee whom he praised highly. He held that peace is inconceivable with the socialist world.

Here's how he put it:

"Contrary to the ideas of not a few publicists and political leaders at home and in other countries, the essence of Communism is not its present or its past aggression. It is not power at all. It is IDEOLOGY. You will remember that an ideology has been defined as an idea that changes a nation. It is faith by which men live and for which they are willing to die."

THUS MILLER, who spoke for the government, took issue with the contention of the Soviet leaders, Roosevelt, Churchill and others, that governments un-



TWO NEGRO WOMEN, Ludy Bradley and Eve Benson, are welcomed into the William Davies packing plant in Chicago, after the union cracked the company's ban against all Negro women. Pictured here (left to right): R. Wallis, Una Carter, Ted Slabotz, Delphine Mendez, Sam Parks, chairman of the union Anti-Discrimination Department, Ludy Bradley, Howard Cheatham, president of the Davies local, Dorothy Martin, Obidiah Arnold, Eve Benson, Herman Carter, Dorothy Workman.

'Our Battle of Jericho'

The walls against Negro women working at skilled jobs are crumbling against the Packing Union's campaign

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

FOR the first time in 78 years, a Negro is a compressor machine operator in day an official policy of many unions. There are many unions which have programs and resolutions and committees on this subject.

Eight Negro women are working at the Libby, McNeill & Libby packing plant in Hammond, Indiana—where no Negroes ever worked before.

A Negro today holds a job as a tinsmith at Wilson & Company in Chicago, a fact without precedent.

At numerous other smaller packing houses in Chicago, Negroes have come in during recent weeks, and traditional Jim Crow hiring has gone out the window.

This is the big news here. And he says, "the walls have only been more news of this kind is being gun to crumble."

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION is to day an official policy of many unions. There are many unions which have programs and resolutions and committees on this subject.

The difference in the CIO United Packinghouse Workers District One is that here you have all these plus action and results.

The vehicle for these victories is the District Anti-Discrimination Department. Its motor is Chairman Sam Parks, a Negro packinghouse union leader who is death on lily-white plants and lily-white departments.

"This is our Battle of Jericho."

The policy-making stage of this fight really began last year at the UPWA's international convention, where each district and local was called on to take on Jim Crow and its damaging and divisive influence on our union."

By last October, Parks was placed in full-time charge of the A-D department in this district, which includes most of Illinois and parts of three other adjacent states.

IN FEBRUARY, District One marked Negro History Week and climaxed that celebration with an A-D conference which declared total war on discrimination.

By that time 18 out of the 33

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der different social systems and ideologies can live peacefully side by side. He said that it was this idea, that coexistence is possible, that is "our past folly" and explains "our present predicament"—of being forced to sign the truce, that is. And he continued:

"Let the masters of the Kremlin now understand that the United States has been a dupe of their machinations for the last time. We too are running in this race against time with the clear knowledge that the winner takes all."

We see, therefore, that while the Eisenhower-Dulles administration pretends to be ready and OPEN-MINDED to negotiate peace, its spokesmen are whipping the people into line for the idea that peace isn't conceivable. And those who clamor most for this line, are some of the reactionary leaders of labor who have themselves long agitated against even a truce. George Meany called the truce "appeasement."

WHAT we see today is the logical development of the pro-war line that some of the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have followed for some six years. We have often warned that this was a pro-war line, but were often denounced for doing so. Now their own words speak louder than anything we ever said. Life itself exposed them, as it exposed Syngman Rhee and his backers here who profit so well from military orders.

Now those who had to be FORCED to sign a truce are most fearful of the impact that will be given to the peace movement generally. So they are trying to blow up another wave of anti-Red hysteria as a counter-movement. The indictment of eight more persons on Smith Act charges, this time in Philadelphia, was timed for precisely that purpose. They hope, thereby, to minimize or "scare off" the peace movement. If they think they can do so, they are even more stupid than their predecessors who failed in that objective when times were more favorable for them. Only people who have lost ground and are desperate try those kind of tactics. There were times when those who stand for peace were fearful and expressed themselves with reserve. But now it is the pro-war camp and their friends in the leadership of the labor movement who are up against the stream on the issue.

This is theistic fact in the situation today which progressives and all honest trade unionists should recognize.

Dulles Wants War, Not Peace, in Korea

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

MR. DULLES, who unfortunately is United States Secretary of State, has flown to Korea "to settle things" in that unhappy land. This is bad news for the peace hopes of the world. For one would have to be a political fool to believe that Dulles, one of the favorite sons of Wall Street, has gone to the Far East to bring about a constructive, democratic peace. The appearance on the scene of Mr. Dulles, and the vicious "liberation" policy that he brings with him, can only serve to worsen the situation and to make the already complex problem of peace in Korea still more difficult.

The policy of Dulles in the Far East, as the authentic spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration, can only be understood in the light of the reality that the formulation of the Korean truce was a main defeat for Wall Street's war program and that Mr. Dulles is now trying to redress this serious setback by once more shoving Korea towards war. Dulles is a harbinger of war, not peace.

WHEN THE PEACE FORCES of the world caught up with them and compelled them to join in, however reluctantly, with a ceasefire in Korea, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles were busily unfolding their "liberation" (war) policy in Asia. They had broken off the truce negotiations and were taking energetic steps to carry the war into People's China. Mr. Dulles' schedule for his phony "liberation" plans was, by a great extension of the war, first to "liberate" Korea and then People's China. The "liberation" of the Soviet Union, those wild men hoped, would come a little later on. It was these open preparations for a big war in Asia that

brought world peace sentiment to a head and forced the jingoist Eisenhower Administration to pull in its horns and to yield to the demand for a Korean truce.

It is an axiom of all strategists, military and otherwise, to try to turn their defeats into victories, and this is precisely what the State Department is busily seeking to do regarding the Korean truce. To this end its mouthpieces are saying that the aggressive war preparations against People's China right after Eisenhower took office, were only a bluff; a show of force to bring "the Kremlin to terms." And this maneuver, they say, has succeeded.

THE THINNESS of this subterfuge is shown however by the fact that the major allies of the United States — Great Britain, France, Canada, South Africa, and Australia — as well as India and a whole row of other Asian countries, were right in the front line demanding that the United States halt its preparations for expanding the war into China and pressing it to sign a truce in Korea. Evidently Mr. Dulles forgot to let his allies and friends know that the threatening gestures of the United States in Asia were, after all, only a "pretense."

Now Mr. Dulles would turn the clock back in Korea and get the war started all over again. There is no other rational interpretation (in view of what has gone before) that can be placed upon the State Department's agreement with the notorious warmonger Syngman Rhee, to bolt the October peace conference at the end of three months if they jointly cannot have their way. It is obviously an agreement to sabotage the conference and to try to keep it from coming to a constructive conclusion. To put a shotgun at the



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

peace conference in this outrageous manner, is an unheard of act of arrogance as well as a dangerous menace to world peace.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and Secretary Dulles, in their three months ultimatum to the peace conference, do not represent either the will or the interests of the American people. The masses in this country want a genuine peace in Korea, and to write this truce time is necessary. But they are not being consulted about the matter. Their only recourse is to speak out on their own account. They should demand categorically that the three months' deadline be repudiated, and that all American munitions supplies be cut off from the Rhee government. They, moreover, should watch very carefully the maneuvers at the peace table of the men who could formulate such a sabotaging ultimatum. The democratic masses, here and abroad, who forced Wall Street to sign the Korean truce have the power also to compel it to sign a Korean peace treaty.

Battle for German Unity Nearing a New Climax

ELECTIONEERING gained momentum in West Germany last week and incidents flared in Berlin over President Eisenhower's "free food" propaganda project. At issue was the question of whether Germany would remain partitioned, its western area re-nazified and re-militarized within the North Atlantic war alliance; or would it become a united, independent and democratic force for peace. With the West German general elections set for Sept. 6, and a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting scheduled for early October, evidence accumulated that the struggle to determine Germany's future was nearing a climax.

The week began with rebuffs to the hopes of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's governing coalition of Christian Democrats, Free Democrats and the German Party. One came from the 6,000,000-member West German Trade Union Federation. In a statement signed by National Chairman Walter Freitag and the chairman of the 16 affiliated unions, the Federation listed a bill of particulars against the Adenauer coalition: (1) labor's demands for full employment, better housing, lower taxes, improved social security, and government subsidies for bread and fats had not been met; (2) the democratization of industry and workers' co-determination had not progressed; (3) living costs had soared; (4) too many reactionaries had been allowed return to positions of influence in the Government. The Federation appealed for votes against the

those who "want to plunge our people into another disaster," who would "return to the rule of force and war, terror and air raids."

ANOTHER REBUFF to the Adenauer coalition came as the federal constitutional court threw out a provision in the electoral law requiring that small parties submit 500 names of persons endorsing each candidate. As in the United States, such a provision practically disenfranchised millions of voters for small parties, especially the Communist Party, whose members and sympathizers are hounded by Adenauer's police.

Adenauer struck back at the trade unions, charging that they had violated an article of the Federation charter pledging political neutrality, and threatening to withdraw the Catholic workers from the unions.

A third rebuff was dealt the Adenauer pro-NATO coalition by the Social Democratic Party, which issued an analysis of the West German economic situation. The analysis disclosed, among other sensational facts, that Adenauer's policies (1) had kept the majority of West Germans living in poverty and without hope for a secure old age; (2) created 200 new millionaires; (3) through permission of wholesale tax evasions enabled about 10,000 persons to enjoy incomes exceeding \$15,000; (4) kept wages of industrial workers to less than a 10 percent increase in two years while industrial production appealed for votes against the

food, clothing and household goods rose from 50 to 100 percent in the same period; (5) done nothing about a housing shortage of five million units for low income families; (6) kept approximately 10 million persons to incomes below subsistence level.

AS ADENAUER'S stock sunk in the West, anti-Soviet provocations increased in the East. But in contrast to the events of June 16, the provocations which were intended again to incite anti-government and anti-Soviet actions in the German Democratic Republic were nipped in the bud.

As food requisitioned from West Berlin and West German stocks was dispensed to anyone showing an East Zone ration card (with name and address for intelligence agency dossiers, of course), East German authorities screen traffic to East Berlin, warned East Germans of the subversive aims behind the project. These measures sufficed to reduce applicants for the "free Eisenhower packages" to a trickle.

And the pro-Adenauer forces rage exceeded all bounds when thousands of East Berliners crossed the border, accepted the "free food" parcels, and then distributed them to the masses of unemployed in West Berlin. At wits end, U.S. High Commissioner Conant expressed approval of the idea, proposed earlier by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl, to use East German blocked assets in the United States and buy food from the United States.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- Soviet Accept Bid to Talks on Germany
- Eisenhower Threatens Indo-China, Iran

THE PRINCIPLE of negotiation as the dominant line of foreign policy was exemplified last week as the Soviet Union (1) acted to accept the Western Big Three invitation to a Foreign Ministers' meeting on the question of Germany; (2) coupled its acceptance with a plea to extend the discussion so as to include other measures for lessening international tension, and insisted that China's participation is vital to any general effort toward a global settlement; (3) assumed the financial burden of its own occupation costs in Austria and proposed to the Western Big Three that they withdraw the short draft of the Austrian treaty as a preliminary to new talks on a peace treaty with that country . . . The policy was exemplified also in Moscow's refusal to act drastically against the increasing provocations directed at overthrowing the East German government (see story this page). Soviet reaction was compressed in the viewpoint of the Moscow magazine *Kommunist* which declared: "Subversion is one of the basic weapons of American foreign policy." . . . But Moscow sharply protested destruction on July 27 of a Soviet transport plane over China by U.S. fighter planes, which killed 21 persons. And when an American RB-50 flew over Askold Island near Vladivostok on July 29, Soviet fighter planes shot it into the sea.

THE PRINCIPLE OF FORCE, of ultimata and threat, of provocation, subversion and interference in the affairs of other countries, was exemplified by contrast in:

1. **Korean developments**, including (a) Syngman Rhee's declaration to N. Y. Times correspondent James Reston that there is no way to settle the Korean question by peaceful means, that it is useless to negotiate with "the Communists," and that when "the Communists" refuse to accept his terms of unifying Korea under his regime he expects the United States to resume the war; (b) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' announcement on arrival in Seoul that he would concert U. S. policies with Rhee's for the unification of

Korea; his earlier statement that GIs would be used as laborers to rebuild the Rhee-controlled area of Korea, an announcement later repudiated by the White House and cited as cause for Dulles' ouster from the government.

2. **African Developments**, including (a) Queen Elizabeth's blessing of Lord Llewellyn as first Governor-General of the new Central African Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, opposed by the African majority of the area; (b) the Rhodesian police force's new activity to find "farm deserters," that is, to enforce the contract system of forced labor, coupled with a clamor to instill the apartheid system in the Federation; (c) the Malan regime's submission of a new bill to legalize apartheid even where no facilities exist for non-Europeans, thereby exposing anew the regime's "separate but equal" hypocrisy; and Malan's denial of a visa to Francisco Segura, Ecuadorian tennis star of Indian ancestry; (d) Britain's "purchase"

3. **President Eisenhower's** speech to the Governors' conference announcing his Administration's intention (a) to participate in the French imperialist attempt to re-conquer all Indo-China; (b) to "hold the rich empire of Indonesia;" (c) to contest the determination of Iranian affairs by the Iranian people, viewing the recent plebiscite to dissolve the Majlis (Parliament) there a threat to the United States.

4. **Israel's unilateral removal** of its capital from Tel Aviv to the internationalized city of Jerusalem, over Arab objections and with connivance of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

5. **France's** announcement of new offensive plans against the Viet Minh; coupled with a masquerade of negotiating new agreements with puppet rulers of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam for their "independence."

PEACE WAS THE THEME in Romania, where 30,000 youths from 102 countries joined 40,000 Romanian youths in the opening session of the two-week Fourth World Youth Festival.

Press Revives 'Atrocity' Tales To Dim Joy of POW Return

LAST TUESDAY promptly at 8 p.m. (EDT), there began at Panmunjom a joyous aspect of the Korean war—the exchange of prisoners of war. For more than a year the true negotiators had disputed the terms of the exchange. No war last such day 400 United Nations soldiers and 2,400 Korean-Chinese soldiers were to be exchanged until a total of 12,763 UN and 74,000 Korean-Chinese had been transferred.

It was an occasion for much rejoicing by the POWs and their families, and emotional scenes marked the transfer of the men returned from captivity. But the N. Y. Times' correspondent in Tokyo reported: "At least at first no stories of mass atrocities developed like those told by the sick and injured sent back three months ago in Operation Little Switch. Here and there men told how they had gone hungry in prison camps, at least in the early days."

BUT UNRELIEVED JOY was intolerable for the hate-mongering anti-Communist American press and officer corps. Under a "new policy" permitting newspaper men free access to the returning POWs, the scribes of the liberalizing war-inciting big news services and

newspapers prodded the POWs for horror stories, and the American press again indulged in an orgy of hate-mongering.

"**GIs TELL RED HORROR**" proclaimed the Hearst N. Y. Journal-American, "HALF OF FIRST POWS HAVE TB," shouted the Scripps-Howard N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun. The dispatches sought to instill belief that the POWs were treated brutally, starved and even murdered.

But the Hearst paper admitted "there were 360 ailing and injured prisoners among those given back to the Communists today. It was presumed a like number will be returned each day until all the Allied-held disabled captives are repatriated." And an Associated Press dispatch of Aug. 5 said: "There were few tales of torture, death and maiming on the lips of the liberated prisoners, who appeared happy but bewildered."

What the stories revealed — as distinguished from the headlines — was that the war was no picnic for the captives of either side, a fact of no special uniqueness in the history of wars. But this lesson was disregarded by those who seek to inflame the atmosphere, incite racial hatred, and assume the Korean war.



An air view of Pyongyang, capital city of North Korea, before the Korea War

In North Korea's Capital Today

Much of Pyongyang is devastation and rubble; it was hit by 52,000 bombs in 1952. But life goes on

BOOK stalls doing a thriving trade at the edge of great bomb-pits and schools attended by eager students are among the remarkable sights witnessed by V. J. Sergievsky, a Soviet journalist who visited Pyongyang, the North Korean capital shortly before the truce was signed.

He saw brightly colored billboards advertising plays, classics of Korean drama, that are being given on improvised platforms in the crowded parts of the city.

The rice paddies near the North Korean capital, despite the terrific bombings, produced 340,000 tons above 1951, and 130,000 tons above 1948. The picture Sergievsky gives in the Soviet magazine "News" is one of an indomitable people who hasten, in throngs, immediately after the bombings, to repair the damage and restore as much of normal life as possible.

★
"OVER A ROAD enveloped in reddish dust, our car sped southward through the green hills to Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the banks of the Tendongang river," the author writes.

To the right and left rice paddies flash by, trim squares of bright green. All the way to the misty outlines of the mountains the fields are dotted with figures of the peasants, men, women and children, in their snow-white garments, stooping over the young, delicate plants. They have worked hard and their selfless efforts have been richly rewarded: North Korea's rice crop last year was 340,000 tons above 1951, and 130,000 tons above 1948.

"Our Korean guide told us that in order fully to appreciate the magnitude of this labor effort, it must be remembered that in the autumn of 1950, when Southern Phenian province, which we were passing through, was the scene of hard-fought battles, more than 14,000 farmsteads were destroyed, together with more than 500 irrigation canals and dams essential to rice growing."

Sergievsky described how peasants saw their crops and draft animals perish. Farming was in a state of ruin and widespread starvation threatened. The outlook was bleak indeed. It seemed as though it would take years to nurse the countryside back to life and make Southern Phenian the granary it had always been.

"But what seemed well-nigh impossible was accomplished in a matter of two years," the author wrote. "The peasants here raised a crop last year such as they had not reaped even in the most fertile years, repaired the irrigation works and built new schools. They are not, of course, the spacious buildings of prewar days, just crude huts, but still they serve their purpose."

"Along the tall dykes skirting the rice fields one can see bomb shelters in which peasants take cover during air raids.

★
"WE PASSED rows of silvery-green Korean pine, and acacias. And there, ahead of us, was the shimmering blue ribbon of the Tendongang following its course from the distant North-Korean plateau to the Pyongyang valley. The road ran over hill and dale, and after a series of abrupt turns brought us to the outskirts of Pyongyang. In the distance loomed the charred ruins of what had once been the beautiful snow-white building of Kim Il Sung University, erected six years ago.

"For hundreds of yards on either side of the road stretched the desolate waste of what had once been a big residential and shopping dis-

trict of West Pyongyang. Practically every building, shop and handicraft establishment had been razed to the ground in the air attacks of July 1952.

"On the edge of this waste stood a small wooden house flying a Red Cross flag. A girl in a white smock with the Red Cross insignia on her sleeve and white gauze covering her face, stopped our car and made sure it had been properly disinfected and that all its passengers carried the required medical certificates."

Pongyang's streets, Sergievsky declared, present a busy sight—the crowds, the motor traffic and the oxen carts are all part of the pulsating life of the capital. But it is not the beautiful Pyongyang of former days. Endless bombings—52,000 bombs were dropped last year alone—have maimed and crippled it. Whole blocks have been reduced to rubble: of the 82 sections into which the city was divided before the war, 74 have been wiped out.

In the very center of the city, at Moranbong Hill, a U. S. one-ton bomb dropped in January can still be seen. People pay little attention to it or to the desolation around. The citizens of Pyongyang have

been steeled in battle: they are determined to win, to see life triumph.

"And life is triumphing," the author wrote. "We watched the crowds on the central streets. Women in white, red, blue or green blouses and long dark skirts, carrying their babies on their backs, were doing their morning shopping. Trade in the state and co-operative shops is brisk; prices were recently reduced for the third time in the last 18 months. Shopping bags are filled with rice, vegetables, fish and sweetmeats for the children."

The author visited the central department store on Stalin Street, housed in a partly destroyed five-story building. "We saw people queuing up to buy white cloth, komoucins (Korean rubber foot-wear), household utensils and a long list of other goods," he said.

"The state-owned establishments are always crowded, for their prices are lower than in private shops and the merchandise is of better quality.

"Time and again raiding bombers have destroyed the city markets, killing many people. On three occasions we saw bombs dropped on

(Continued on Page 14)

'The Report of My Death..'

By ROB F. HALL

"The report of my death is greatly exaggerated."

—Mark Twain.

[While the academic world is mourning the untimely passing of the noted historian, Prof. Arthurnot Noseleigh, it is my privilege to present below one of his unpublished manuscripts which I am sure will be of more than passing interest.—R.F.H.]

THE stirring part of the history of the USSR properly begins with its fall—that is to say, the notable features of its history begin with the first time it collapsed. The Soviet system had not been heard of up until that time, but since then we have never ceased to hear of it at stated, unfailing intervals. I have thought that such a remarkable career deserves the attention of the careful historian, and I have, therefore, collated the materials for such a work from unquestionably authentic sources—the American press—and here present them to the public.

The first information the American reader had of the Soviet government came Nov. 8, 1917, in the following dis-

patch to the New York Affiliated Press, from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 8 (By Affiliated Press).—The government of the Soviet Republic of Russia which was set up in Moscow yesterday by Nikolai Lenin and his Bolshevik Party is expected to collapse within a few days. Most competent observers give it a week, at the most.

★
SOBERLY I clipped this item and put it aside—sadly, because I was disappointed that the world was not to discover the sort of system which the Bolsheviks would initiate.

How premature was my disappointment! On April 10, 1919, the Affiliated Press carried another dispatch, this time from Berlin:

BERLIN, April 9 (By Affiliated Press).—The Bolshevik government was reliably reported here as tottering with collapse imminent as the huge armies assembled by Gen. Kolchak launched their spring drive. It was conceded that "war communism" introduced by Nikolai Lenin was a failure.

With a sigh I filed the clipping, gratified however for this additional chapter in the history of Bolshevism. It was not until March, 1921, that the next

collapse was reported, this time from Helsinki. It read:

HELSINKI, March 13 (By Affiliated Press).—Seizure of the Kronstadt fortress by mutinying members of the Russian fleet yesterday under slogans of "For the Soviets but without Communism" was viewed here as a prelude to the fall of Lenin's government.

★
THROUGH 1922 and 1923 my mind was preoccupied with the coal strike at Herrin, Illinois, and the first sound-on-film talking pictures. Imagine my surprise when on Jan. 22, 1924, I read the following:

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (By Affiliated Press).—Nikolai Lenin's death yesterday was the signal for an outbreak of a fratricidal power struggle within the Kremlin which observers believed would certainly end with the collapse of the Soviet government.

I had to wait some time for my next information on the Soviet government collapse. It came in November, 1926:

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (By Affiliated Press).—The resolutions of the 15th Party Congress of the Bolshevik Party condemning Trotzky and Zinoviev for their factional activities revealed the wide split in the party and gov-

ernment which foreshadows imminent collapse of the Soviet system.

There was a series of minor collapses up until April 4, 1930, when I read:



AS ART YOUNG SAW IT
a drawing from *The Worker*, Jan. 24, 1937

Jail 8 in Philadelphia Pre-Dawn Raids

Seek to Shackle Peace In Smith Act Arrests

By MAX GORDON

AT 12:30 A.M. ON THURSDAY, July 30, Ben Weiss, a short stocky man of 39, called it quits on some repair work he was doing around his house and went outside to close up his car for the night. He put up the car window and locked one side. He was suddenly surrounded by four men and shoved into another car directly behind his own. The car sped away.



William J. Pennock, with his wife and mother, after he was released on bail last September. Pennock, a West Coast Smith Act victim, was found dead in his Seattle home Sunday night.

Lay Pennock's Death to Smith Act Persecution

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Wash.

THE 16-YEAR CAMPAIGN by enemies of social security to "get" William J. Pennock, president of the Washington Pension Union and a Seattle Smith Act defendant, ended with his death at his home here Aug. 2.

An autopsy conducted by Dr. Gale E. Wilson revealed that Pennock had died of acute gastritis caused by corrosive poison. But family, friends and associates were unanimous in laying the death at the door of the Justice Department, which last September seized and indicted the widely-known and beloved social security leader under the Smith Act.

PENNOCK had been the first defendant to take the witness stand last week. He had undergone two days' direct examination. Cross-examination by Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin, who was expected to ask questions leading to a contempt sentence, was to have begun Aug. 4.

Pennock's attorney, one of the last to see him, said he "was under considerable tension because of the attacks on the Pension Union, and from overwork in attempting to protect the social security program for which he had fought all his life."

"I spent all day Sunday with Bill and his family," Caughlan said. "He was in excellent spirits when he lay down to rest in the late afternoon."

Sometimes after 10 p.m. Pennock's wife Louise prepared for bed and noticed that Pennock, who had retired some hours earlier, had stopped breathing. An inhalator squad and police were called. They pronounced him dead.

Pennock is survived by his widow, Louise; a son, Peter, 6, and his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill.

PENNOCK was born in Jamestown, N. Y., March 10, 1915. When he was five he and his

mother moved to Spokane, and five years later to Seattle, where he has lived since.

In 1936 he was graduated from the University of Washington magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honorary.

He was a voluminous reader and student of American literature and history. He had collected a large personal labor library, including many historic documents and pamphlets.

Pennock plunged into political activity in 1936 as secretary of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, a coalition of Democratic party, labor, Technocrat, farm and Negro organizations uprooted behind a New Deal political program.

He had been actively engaged in people's political struggles from then until his death.

AS A COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION leader, Pennock helped organize the Washington Pension Union in 1937, and in 1939 he was elected its executive secretary.

Pennock was elected in 1938 and re-elected in 1940, 1942 and 1944, to the state legislature from the 35th (Seattle) district. A staunch supporter of the New Deal program, he fought for liberalized social security, fair employment, unemployment compensation and a host of other progressive measures.

Under Pennock's leadership, the Pension Union in 1940 launched a state-wide successful campaign to enact Initiative Measure No. 141, which became known as the "magna charta" of social security.

The measure provided a \$40 floor under pensions to replace the \$30 maximum the legislature had imposed in a previous session.

(Continued on Page 18)

The men were from the FBI, America's counterpart of the Hitler Gestapo.

Weiss was given no chance to tell his wife. It all happened directly in front of his mother's house, two doors away, and she saw it all. Were it not for this, Helen Weiss would have known only that her husband went out to lock the car — and didn't come back.

WEISS is Public Affairs Director of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Arrested with him that night — in the same cloak-and-dagger, pre-dawn raid fashion — were five other workingclass and Communist leaders in Philadelphia. The following night, two others were arrested in Atlantic City.

The eight include, besides Weiss, David Davis, business agent of Local 155 United Electrical Workers; Thomas Nabried, associated for many years with the struggles of the Negro people against Jim Crow; Walter Lowenfels, editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and correspondent of the Daily Worker, who had to retire recently because of heart disease; Joseph Kuzman, Joseph Roberts, Irvin Katz, and Sherman Labovitz, Communist Party leaders.

At this writing, they are being held at the Philadelphia County jail in fantastic bail of \$50,000 for Kuzman, and \$25,000 for the rest — a total of \$225,000. Organizations devoted to their defense are getting set to go into court to demand drastic reduction of bail.

THE LOCAL GESTAPO, both by its method of arrest and the high bail, is trying to create the atmosphere to back up its phony charge of "conspiracy" against the government.

Said local FBI chief Ray J. Abaticchio: "It is a known fact that the leaders have taken to the underground. However, Kuzman and the others came out tonight and we were in a position to arrest them."

Those who know the men, who have any association with them, are indignant at this farce. Members of Davis' union have been calling both his home and the union office expressing their anger at his arrest, and wanting to know where the FBI comes off to say they were looking for him when he is at his union office every day.

One former union member even called the FBI in anger, insisting his protest be put "on the record."

Weiss' neighbors, too, hotly demanded how the FBI could say they caught him as he "emerged from the underground" when he was driving their kids to nursery every morning.

Nabried and Lowenfels have been confined almost constantly to their homes with heart ailments.

BUT as in all other aspects of these fantastic Smith Act frame-ups against Communist and workingclass leaders, the FBI counts on the fact that only a relatively small number know the truth, and the great mass of citizens can be bamboozled into believing the idiocies the FBI seeks to spread about the Communists — with the full cooperation of press, TV, radio, movies, etc.

The Philadelphia raids are the tenth such in the country, bringing to 87 the total number ar-

When Will Brownell Act?

When the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections submitted its report following an investigation into the affairs of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), it made a number of charges.

Among the charges, all supported by documentary evidence, was one claiming McCarthy violated federal and state income tax statutes in connection with interest manipulations on his Appleton bank loans.

This charge and supporting evidence were forwarded by the subcommittee to Attorney General Brownell and Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews.

Andrews said the matter "will receive most careful consideration." But nothing further has been heard on the case from the Internal Revenue Department.

It is high time that Brownell and Andrews hear from the people in connection with McCarthy's financial manipulations. Have you written your letter to these officials yet?



THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Filipino Cannery Workers Jailed • Oil Workers Rap McCarthy

REGIONAL Director Jack Hall of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and his six co-defendants convicted in the Honolulu Smith Act thought control trial are free in \$15,000 bail each by ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The court said a substantial legal question exists to be raised on appeal.

BRINGING NEW TEETH in the McCarran-Walter Act, U.S. Immigration officers in Seattle have grilled and harassed hundreds of union cannery workers returning from Alaska and jailed four men. Cannery Workers Local 37 revealed last week. The four, paroled to their attorneys, are Filipino-born U.S. residents who have lived in the U.S. since the early 1930s. Despite a Court of Appeals decision that they are not deportable, they now face exclusion under the McCarran-Walter Act. The union and the Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Born are initiating a protest campaign.

THE OIL WORKERS International Union (CIO) disclosed in Denver that it has supplied the State Department Overseas Libraries with free copies of a history of the union written by Harvey O'Connor, the well known labor writer. O'Connor was cited for contempt of Congress after he refused to cooperate with Senator Joseph McCarthy's permanent investigating subcommittee after McCarthy's investigators found copies of the Oil Workers Union history and other books by O'Connor in the overseas libraries. The July 27 of the "International Oil Worker," the union paper, reported sympathetically on O'Connor's tangle with what it called "book-burner" McCarthy's "infamous mudslinging committee" and noted the writer was not even aware his books were in the State Department libraries. O'Connor, former publicity director for the union, was com-

missioned to write the union history by the OWIU executive council in 1948. The book was published in 1950. The paper reported that O'Connor told McCarthy, in effect, to mind his own business when he asked if the writer was a Communist. It pointed out that O'Connor later told reporters he was not a Communist but took the position that under the First Amendment his political views were his own personal affair and not a proper subject for congressional inquiry.

THE AMERICAN Committee for Protection of Foreign Born castigated the Justice Department's application of the McCarran-Walter Act "police state" supervisory parole conditions against Betty Gannett and Alexander Bittelman, and the attempt to impose similar "police state" conditions on Claudia Jones. These three non-citizens, arrested in deportation proceedings because of membership in the Communist Party, are also among the 13 Communist Party leaders recently sentenced to imprisonment from one to three years as a result of the second thought control trial in New York under the Smith Act. Despite the fact that further action on their deportation cases was postponed until decisions on appeals of the Smith Act convictions are determined, Miss Gannett and Bittelman were placed under "supervisory parole." Miss Jones, who is ill, did not appear when summoned before immigration officials. She is scheduled at immigration headquarters at a later date. Among provisions of the parole is a condition that they "disassociate themselves" from the Communist Party and persons "associated" with that party. The American Committee charged that by attempting to force persons to disassociate from the Communist Party — a legal political party — the Justice Department is submitting them to the "most vindictive, police state persecution."

CIO Paper Notes Similarity Between Hitler and McCarthy

THE CIO NEWS took special notice of and gave prominence to the statements of Adlai Stevenson and Arthur Eisenhower, the President's brother, likening Sen. McCarthy to Hitler.

"Ike's brother says Joe reminds him of Hitler" read a headline across the CIO's News Aug. 2. The story picked up the already published quotations of Arthur Eisenhower, a Kansas City banker, at Las Vegas, Nevada including:

"When I think of McCarthy, I automatically think of Hitler."

He described the Wisconsin Senator's "investigations" as a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition, and that "it is Nazi-like." Also that "after this latest book-burning episode he instigated I imagine that our prestige (abroad) has hit a new

low." In the previous issue, CIO News ran a box quoting Stevenson as saying to newsmen in Paris that "it seems to me that McCarthyism runs the risk of presenting from now on a rather serious threat, so much so that it would not be out of place to make an analogy with certain aspects of the beginning of Hitlerism."

So far labor leaders have only noticed the "methods" of McCarthyism and gave little attention to the fact that those methods stem from the basic pro-fascist character of the menace. Richard Grey, president of the Building Trades Department of the AFL and David Dubinsky, president of the AFL garment union (in a N.Y. Times Magazine article) even praised the "basic" objectives of McCarthyism.

Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?

What Supreme Court Justices say reveals they did not have their day in court.

THOSE who say the Rosenbergs had their day in court are repeating a myth. But one may ask, didn't the Supreme Court consider the case so many times? The answer is, as Justice Frankfurter has stated, that refusal by the Supreme Court to review a case in no way implies approval of the decision by the lower courts. The Supreme Court never passed on the fairness of the trial or the justness of the sentence.

Even the majority opinion of the Supreme Court's rejection of the Rosenbergs' final plea, written by Mr. Justice Jackson and concurred in by Justices Vinson, Reed, Burton, Clark and Minton, said:

"Vacating this stay is not to be construed as indorsing the wisdom or appropriateness to this case of a death sentence."

★
JUSTICE BLACK wrote in his dissent:

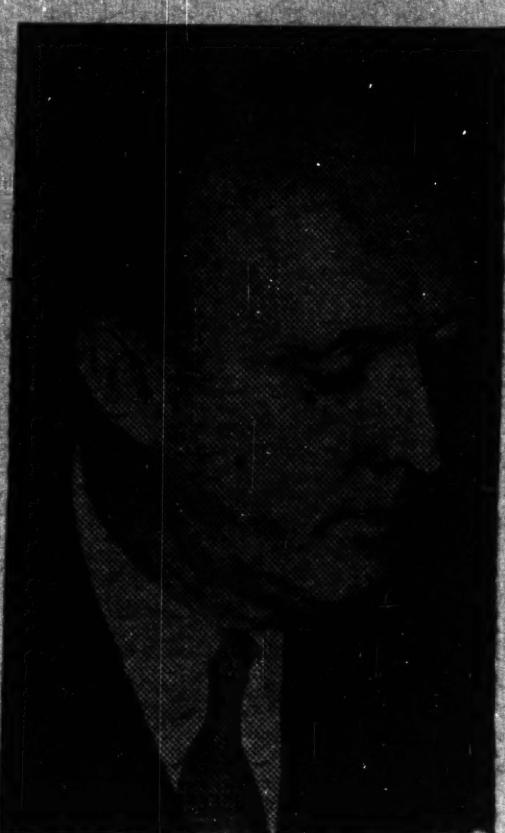
"It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmation of the fairness of the trial by the highest court in the land there may always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out. I would still grant certiorari and let this Court approve or disapprove the fairness of the trials."

★
ALL THREE dissenting Justices criticized the irregular and injudicious haste of the executions.

To quote Justice Black:

"I do not believe that Government counsel or this Court has had time or an adequate opportunity to investigate and decide the very serious question raised in asking this Court to vacate the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas. . . . I add my regret that the rush of this case has deprived me of any opportunity to do more at this time than hastily sketch my view on the important questions raised. . . .

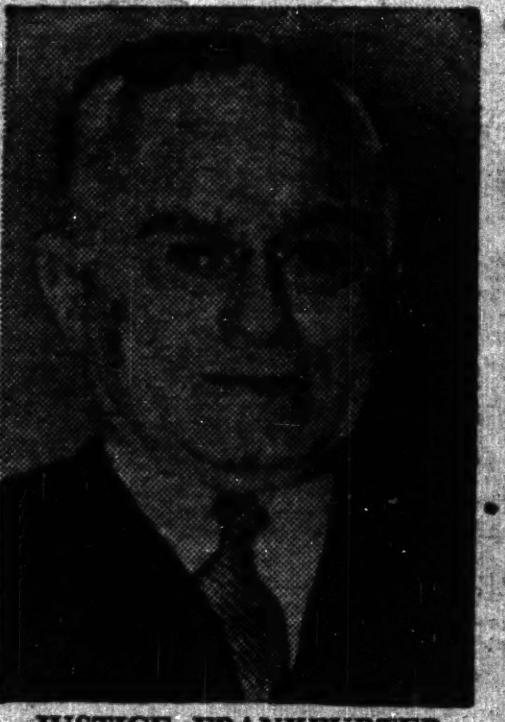
"Judicial haste is peculiarly out of place where the death penalty has been imposed for conduct part of which took place at a time when Congress appears to have barred the imposition of that death penalty by district judges acting without a jury's recommendation. And it seems to me that this court has not had time or opportunity for



JUSTICE BLACK



JUSTICE DOUGLAS



JUSTICE FRANKFURTER

sufficient study to give the kind of informed decision on this important question it would if the case should take its regular course."

★
JUSTICE FRANKFURTER wrote:

"Neither counsel nor the Court, in the time available, were able to go below the surface of the question raised by the application for a stay which Mr. Justice Douglas granted. More time was needed than was had for adequate consideration. . . .

"The crux of all I am suggesting is that none of the obvious considerations for bringing the all too leaden-footed proceedings in this case to an end should have barred the full employment of the deliberative process necessary for reaching a firm conclusion on the issue on which the Court has now spoken, however unfortunate it may be that the issue did not emerge earlier than it did."

★
THE DOUBTS in the Rosenberg case did not die in the electric chair. They are now intensified as a result of the dissenting opinions of Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, who question the legality of the death sentence. Was the execution within the law?

Justice Black declared:

"It is my view, based on the limited arguments we have heard, that after passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 it was unlawful for a judge to impose the death penalty for unlawful transmittal of atomic secrets unless such a penalty was recommended by the jury trying the case."

Justice Douglas said:

"The cold truth is that the death sentence may not be imposed for what the Rosenbergs did unless the jury so recommends. . . . I know deep in my heart that I am right on the law. Knowing that, my duty is clear."

Justice Frankfurter wrote:

"It thus appears—although, of course, I would feel more secure in my conviction had I had the opportunity to make a thorough study of the lengthy record in this case—that the conspiracy with which the Rosenbergs were charged is one falling in part within the terms of the Atomic Energy Act, passed by Congress in 1946 and specifically dealing with classified information pertaining to the recent developments in atomic energy. There remains the question whether the sentence for such a conspiracy could be imposed under the Espionage Act."

★
WHAT IF the Rosenbergs had been tried under the Atomic Energy Act? The prosecution attorney told the Supreme Court that the government would have been laughed out of court if the indictment had been brought under the Atomic Energy Act. Justice Douglas agreed. So, with the Rosenbergs already executed, we have an admission that they would not have been convicted if tried under the law that three Supreme Court Justices believe applied to the case.

All of these opinions do not take into account the mounting evidence that the Rosenbergs were convicted on perjured testimony. What about the documents proving that David Greenglass lied, that the Rosenbergs bought the controversial console table at a department store and did not get it from the Russians as the prosecution had charged, that Greenglass



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

was incapable of stealing atomic secrets?

★
HISTORY may recognize the injustice done to them, but there can be no compensation for the Rosenbergs. No future apology will bring their parents to little Michael and Robbie, nor will it wipe out the crushing blow to American traditions of justice and mercy.

However, there is still time to halt a miscarriage of justice in the case of Morton Sobell, who was a co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Sobell, convicted on the word of a man who faced a perjury indictment, was sentenced to thirty years at Alcatraz. He swears he is completely innocent.

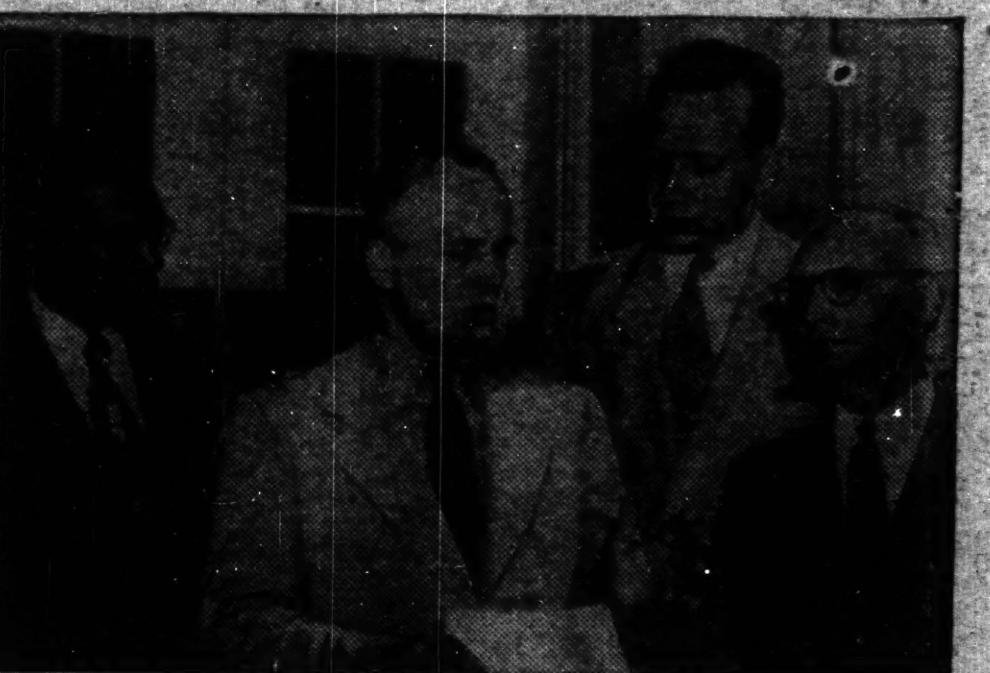
Alcatraz is a place reserved for murderers and hardened criminals. No children are allowed to visit there. This means that Sobell cannot see his four-year-old son Mark or his daugh-

ter Sydney, who is 13.

★
THE MANY and grave doubts surrounding the entire Rosenberg case call for a new trial for Morton Sobell. He must get the day in court, the full measure of justice that the Rosenbergs never had. Meanwhile he should be removed from the inhumane conditions at Alcatraz to another prison where he can see his children while waiting for all of the facts in his case to come to light.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case urges justice for Morton Sobell. A new trial would be a step toward guaranteeing that the injustice suffered by the Rosenbergs will never again stain the conscience of America.

[From a pamphlet issued as a public service by The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y.]



"President Eisenhower knew no more of the details of this (Rosenberg) case than the man in the street, and was probably surprised at Justice Black's statement that the Supreme Court had never actually reviewed the facts in the case," said Rev. Bernard D. Loomer (center), Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He is shown at the White House with other clergymen as they pleaded with Mr. Eisenhower to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. The religious leaders are (l. to r.): Rev. Daniel L. Rideout, Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Loomer; Rev. Bruce Dahlberg, Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor at Union Hebrew Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Husband Here, Japanese Actress Barred by U. S.

TOKYO (ALN).—JAPANESE SCREEN STAR Shirley Toshiko Yamaguchi, who has been denied entry to the U. S. under the McCarran-Walter Act, is still trying to get into that country.

Her husband, internationally known sculptor Isamu Noguchi, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal., and Broadway producers who have engaged Miss Yamaguchi for shows, are awaiting her entry. Efforts have been exerted to get her a visa for the past six months.

Miss Yamaguchi has been in the U. S. in past years and starred in the Hollywood movie production, *Japanese War Bride*. But that was before passage of the McCarran-Walter Act last year.

One of Japan's favorite movie actresses, Miss Yamaguchi recently

embassy in Washington explaining that her exclusion was based on a suspicion that she is a "red."

Kyodo, Japanese news agency, reported from Paris June 28 that Musei Tokugawa, humorist, actor and radio commentator, arrived there from London, furious because he was denied permission to return to Japan via the U. S. The American consulate in London refused him a visa under the McCarran-Walter Act. He had wanted to visit his daughter in Los Angeles where she lives with her Nisei husband. Tokugawa was banned from the U. S. because he formerly belonged to a group which supported the old Zenshinkan (leftwing dramatic group) in Japan.

Fubuki Koshiji, an actress with the Takarazuka musical show, who is also in Paris, was also denied permission to enter the U. S.

Name Negro Judge to Philadelphia Court

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA's long drive for a Negro judge scored a win here last week when Theodore Spaulding was appointed to a Municipal Court vacancy by Gov. John Fine.

Spaulding, an attorney, is a past president of the Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress from North Philadelphia's Fourth District in 1950.

SPAULDING'S appointment to the Municipal Court came as the Judiciary Committee of the

Philadelphia Bar Association included him among eight names recommended for a higher vacancy on the Common Pleas Bench, where no Negro now sits.

However, Fine appointed a white candidate to the higher position.

SPAULDING joins Judge Herbert Millen on the Municipal bench, the only two Negroes among 41 Philadelphia judges.

Judge Spaulding's appointment has spurred the campaign among Philadelphia's 400,000 Negroes for more immediate appointments to vacancies still open in the higher federal as well as state courts.

Six Drawings by Charles White

SIX DRAWINGS. By Charles White. Masses & Mainstream. \$3.00.

By MILTON HOWARD

CHARLES WHITE'S SIX drawings in black and white will delight the eyes and heart of anyone whose soul has not been withered by the "free world" and whose mind has not been polluted by the poisonous theories which pass for "modern" in the fashionable art world. You would have to listen to one of the super-learned idiots sneering the word "academic" at realistic art and then watch him laud some newest mediocrity of abstractionism to know how far gone is "modern" art into hopelessness and craziness.

Charles White's six drawings are beautiful in their technique, in their subject matter, and in the over-all atmosphere of love and pride which suffuses his human beings. It is a strange thing to say, but in the thick atmosphere of "modern" art it requires courage for an artist to put down on paper the face of a Negro mother without abstractionist distortions. Charles White is deliberately challenging the

cult of the deformation of the human face, a cult which comes from the separation of art from the people.

I would say that White's drawing, Number II, in this six-series portfolio, of the young Negro woman raising her hands up to receive the alighting dove of peace is one of the most beautiful works of art of our time. I have looked at it for hours, drawing joy from it. This kind of drawing is also a banner of the realist art which must wage war upon the stifling fashions of "modernism" which prevail in the art markets, galleries, and museums. The true advance-guard of art in the United States today is the art of realism. This is a realism based on love for human beings, on a keen insight into their social relations, on the contradictions of modern life with its struggle between the old and the new. Charles White is a courageous and gifted leader in this fight. It is to the great credit of Masses and Mainstream that they have published his portfolio of drawings which can easily be mounted on walls to delight and inspire the beholder.



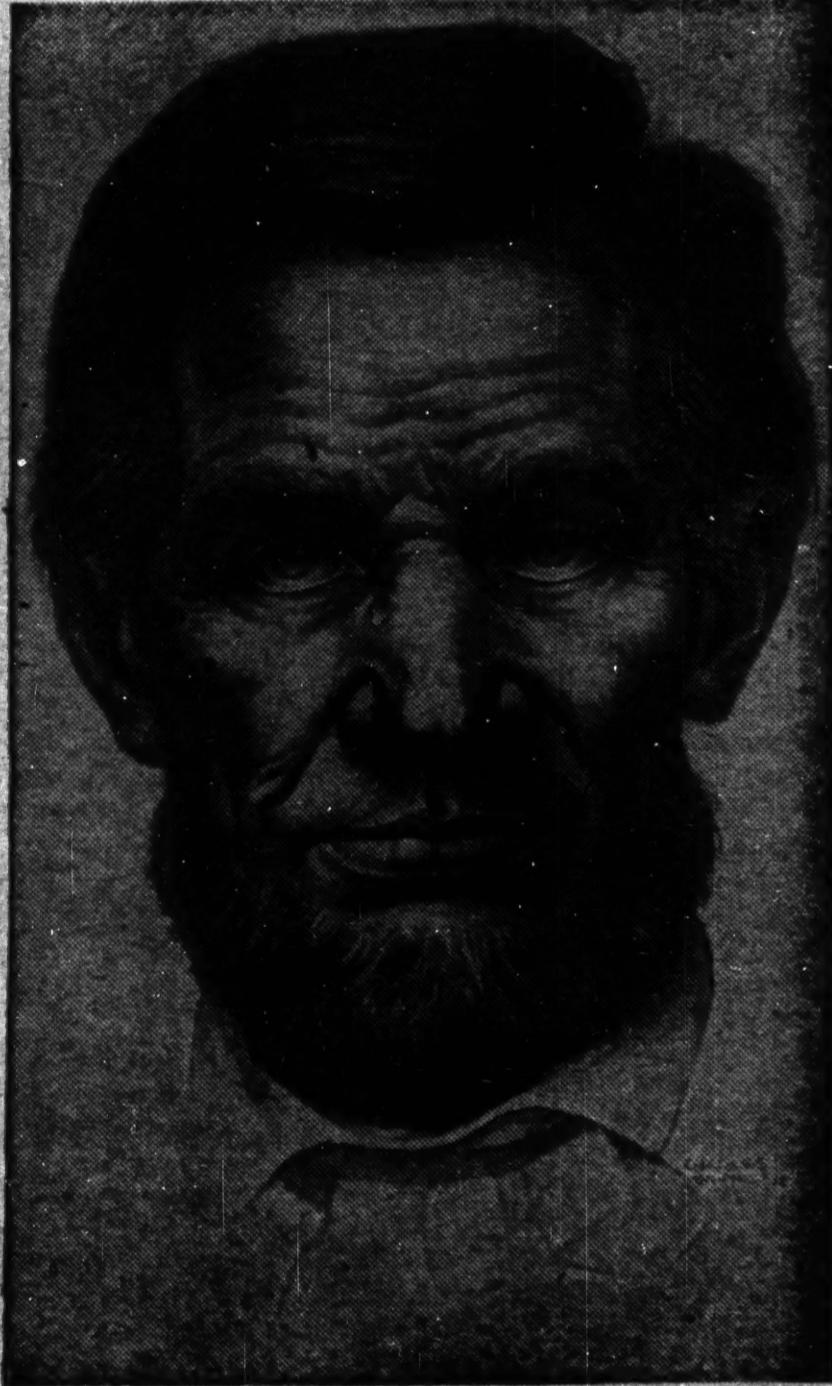
HARVEST TALK



YE SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH



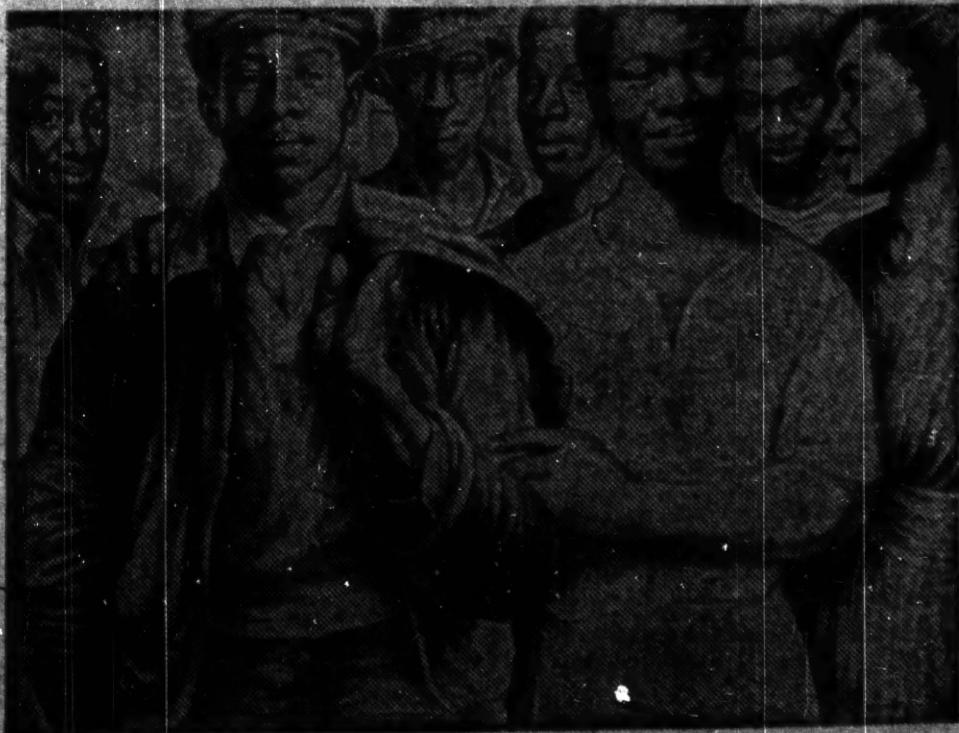
THE MOTHER



LINCOLN



DAWN OF LIFE



LET'S WALK TOGETHER

Thoughts on an Italian Movie

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE other night I saw an Italian movie, no world-beater, it would never get a prize at a movie festival. It was called "Father's Dilemma" and all it dealt with was a couple of hurried hours in a man's life. The man was no hero, he was a little fat man who had just got middling rich, bought a car, got himself a servant in the house, he is not a good man nor a very bad one. A little bourgeois businessman whose fair-sized confectionary store made him something of a figure in the community.

In an hour and a half the Italian director and actors have given you a delightful satire; on the ways of a man with a medium pile in the bank, and in general, a glimpse into the manners and customs of middle-class Romans. There is no bloodshed, not one shot is fired, no gangsters snarl at you through the side of their mouths; there is not even one hot two minute embrace. Just a picture about a boor who happens to be a father and who loves his little dark-eyed daughter whose confirmation dress hasn't arrived

in time for Easter services. That is the crisis and about it revolves whatever you can call of a plot.

THE little fat gent gets up this bright Eastern morning feeling good, casts an eye across the courtyard where a handsome young lady is dressing. His eye keeps wandering her way, a little guiltily, and she catches him at it. She is not averse to a little flirtation with the big-shot across the way whose brand new car has just been brought into the courtyard, its horn honking at 8 a.m., to wake him and incidentally to announce to the neighbors that this man has a brand new car.

You catch a glimpse of the man eyeing himself in the mirror; that damn bay window of his is a little too protuberant and he swells out his chest, pulls in his stomach. Imagining himself in his youth as he peers out the corner of his eye at the little lady across the courtyards. She is impressed by his shiny new Italian car and she lingers, a bit, in dishabille, on the porch. That's about all there is to this love affair.

Our little bourgeois bawls out the little maid, makes a tenta-

tive pass at her, then steps out of his bedroom to find his wife and daughter in a dither about the confirmation dress. It hasn't arrived and the dressmaker is somewhere at the other end of the town. Our hero is angry about it all, the little girl is in tears, the mother is agitated and crestfallen, and he blusters all over the house. He decides to go get the dress in time for services. The picture is a chronicle of his adventures enroute.

HE DRIVES like a lunatic, gets to the dressmaker in the slums, a tall haggard woman whose mouth is full of pins. She is hurrying to get the job done and he blows up, bawls her out, and then, in the middle of his tirade, he sees her great-eyed daughter, about the age of his, staring at him. How can you bawl a mother out with her little daughter, much like his, listening. He gets uneasy, his voice drops, he is shamefaced about it, and finally the dress is ready and he hastens away, casting a glance over his shoulder at the little girl whose eyes are still on him.

So the picture goes: he hops

(Continued on Page 10)



DEREK CHITTOCK'S painting shows the arrest of the longshoremen's leaders in the 1951 strike on the London waterfront. The plainclothes cops broke into the meeting place that was being held in the backroom of a waterfront pub. The arrests created a national scandal.

Painted for London Dockers

A PAINTING by Derek Chittock, young British artist, showing the arrest in 1951 of the dockers' leaders at their strike headquarters, has created much interest here.

This incident reached its climax in the defeat of the prosecution, led by Sir Hartley Shawcross, and the victory of the dockers' movement against repressive Order 1305.

It was virtually the death of that particular attempt by the Labor Government to crush "unofficial" strikes by outlawing them. The episode, clearly, had great political and emotional quality for the British working-class.

CHITTOCK'S painting caught the essence of the event, Ted Dickens, the rank-and-file dockers' leader declared. He was one of the arrested strikers. The painting dominates the hall in which transport workers meet. Dickens felt that the picture ought to be exhibited at dockers' trade union locals and other working-class meeting places.

A painting which arouses en-

thusiasm and appreciative discussion among dockers as this did is clearly of more than ordinary significance.

The subject itself was suggested by the longshoremen. In the course of preparing the work, Chittock spent much time drawing and sketching in the docks and waterfront cafes. The interest was intense. Cafes were flooded with men eager to see his drawings and discuss the painting.

CONTROVERSY arose on how to show the police. The actual arrest was made by the plainclothes officers of the "Special Branch," but the artist did not think he could get the story across clearly unless he depicted cops in uniform.

The dockers maintained that as the Special Branch was a comparatively recent feature of the State machine of repression it should be shown as such in the picture. A compromise was reached by painting a couple of uniformed police behind the Special Branch men.

Dickens said "That's how it was. The artist might have been there himself." The dockers felt the artist achieved a reasonable

differentiation between the two groups by his characterization of the faces. They said an element of working class unity was expressed by linking the dockers in a circle. The guarantee of future victory was to be found in the nobility of feature and the proud and staunch bearing of the men around the table.

IT WAS felt that the artist had many problems to overcome and though he did not solve them all, he achieved a painting which is a true and dramatic record of an historic moment in the history of working class struggle.

A demand has risen for more such paintings, and on a scale to suit the grandeur of the theme. In addition, friends of art in the working class declare that serious consideration must be given to the purchase of such paintings. "The artist must live," the dockers declare.

The Worker is happy to reproduce this painting and to publish the facts, for American artists have similar problems. Derek Chittock's work on the waterfront as well as other scenes of working class life could be emulated.

On the Way

Bynes: Newest Symbol Of U. S. Foreign Policy

By ABNER BERRY

YOU'VE GOT TO GIVE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—his lack of skill with double-talk leaves his naked reaction showing at all times. When he decided that the Dixiecrats were his southern wing, he purposely routed his campaign train through the South and publicly embraced South Carolina's James F. Byrnes, and Georgia's Herman Talmadge. When asked his position on civil rights legislation, he uttered no mealy-mouthed evasions; he was opposed to legislating the essence of Americanism—and he said so. As for his civil rights program, he told us in his State of the Union message last February 2:

"Much of the answer lies in the power of fact, fully publicized; of persuasion, honestly pressed; and of conscience, justly aroused. These are methods familiar to our way of life."

Eisenhower went on to say that he intended to have "friendly conferences with those in authority in our states and cities" in order to "make true and rapid progress in civil rights and equality of employment opportunity."

I don't know just how much Eisenhower has sought to influence Gov. Byrnes through "persuasion" and "fact," nor is it known to what extent the President was able to arouse the Byrnes "conscience" on the matter of racism. But, since the President did not put any conditions upon the alliance with Byrnes, it is safe to say that he accepted the South Carolina racist at his face value. For last week Byrnes was rewarded for mobilizing his fellow Dixiecrats last year for the Eisenhower column on the state ballot. The President nominated the South Carolinian for the post of U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

The United States Senate, with more haste than decency, confirmed the Byrnes appointment while Eisenhower pretended he didn't hear the wave of protests from Negro, liberal and labor groups. So the United States delegate to the United Nations will be the man who could be dubbed "racist number one," or the Malan of the New World.

WE SHOULD NOT JUDGE THE PRESIDENT to be ignorant because he took this action. He was militantly warned not to risk the charge of racism by making the appointment. But Eisenhower brushed aside the protest of Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and submitted Byrnes' name to the Senate anyway.

Eisenhower knew that Byrnes was a leader of the southern racists who are plotting to do away with public state-supported education for children in the event the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation. In January, 1951, Byrnes told the State Legislature of South Carolina:

"We will find a lawful way of educating all South Carolina's children and at the same time provide separate schools for the races."

Eisenhower knew that Byrnes subsequently had drafted a law which allows the state authorities to abolish public schools and subsidize private institutions in the event school jimmie is outlawed.

THIS ACTION IS CONSISTENT with the President's openly-stated position on civil rights. This appointment does not contradict the President's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who last April told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that the Eisenhower Administration would never pledge this nation to uphold three of the most democratic conventions of the United Nations—those dealing with genocide, human rights and the political rights of women.

Byrnes is being elected to represent the "free world" in the United Nations that part of the world now being led by the Eisenhowers and the Dulles. A part of that "free world" is South Africa, Great Britain, France, and the French and British colonies in Africa and Asia. Colonial complaints against the denial of rights to colored peoples by the British and French imperialists are piled high in United Nations agencies. In each case the "free world" allies are knee-deep in the ugly business of blood, exploitation and profits in these colonial lands. Rubber, manganese, uranium, copra, gold, diamonds, and copper are the raw materials for which Malaysians, Tunisians, Kenyans, Nigerians, Congolese and South Africans must slave for a mere pittance with no trade union or political rights through the exercise of which they might improve their conditions.

DOES ANYONE THINK THAT THE BYRNES background fits him to be the champion of these colored peoples in their struggle for a peace of decency and dignity in the world? Doesn't Byrnes' appointment deflate just a little bit the contention of the Eisenhower Administration that it represents the "free world," and that Washington is the capital of that world? Byrnes, who is opposed to the freedoms guaranteed Americans under the United States Constitution, can hardly be expected to support the more liberal Charter of the United Nations.

Despite the President's, and the Senate's action Americans, especially those in the labor movement and those who are Negroes and foreign-born, will have to continue to fight his appointment. We should do everything to prevent Byrnes' functioning as OUR representative in the United Nations World parliament. He cannot represent the 15,000,000 Negroes whom he despises; he cannot represent the 15,000,000 organized workers, who together with their families make up fully one-third of the nation's population; he cannot represent the foreign-born, nor the descendants of the foreign-born whom he has insulted and maligned along with the Negro people. If he cannot represent these, the people who ARE the United States, then how can he remain as OUR representative?

BYRNES NOW STANDS AS THE SYMBOL of the Eisenhower foreign policy. His appointment is a notice to the world that this nation's present helmsmen are committed to a course marked by white supremacy, colonial slavery and jimmie the world over.

We have got to fight Byrnes now as the symbol of that policy. And we can do it with the formula of Eisenhower, but for opposite ends, using—

"The power of fact, fully publicized; of persuasion, honestly pressed; and of conscience, justly aroused... And the quicker the better for all of us—and the world."



"QUOTES" FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

A Surplus of Bankers in Capital

(By Federated Press)

**Capital Surplus
Of Bankers**

Just how bankers moved into the nation's capital after the election last year is shown in an illuminating "newsletter" called Banktrends, which is published by, of and for the bankers. It said: "The fact that the Eisenhower administration is dominated by bankers is a source of pride to many in the financial world." The item listed 12 bankers who now hold top government posts, and added, "All the foregoing are what the critics call big bankers, synonymous with big business."

AFL News-Reporter.

**Workers Flabbergast
Politicians**

There are many good union men in Alexandria, Va., particularly railroad workers. They know that Congressman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) has a long record as an inveterate enemy of labor and liberal legislation. Now his son, Howard W. Smith, Jr., was running for reelection as commonwealth attorney in Alexandria. Papa Smith electioneered for his son, and he was backed by the powerful and corrupt "Byrd Machine." Against him was running a young lawyer named Earl F. Wagner, a political "unknown" who never before had been a candidate for public office. Professional politicians said Smith would "win in a walk." They were flabbergasted when Wagner won, carrying even Smith's home precinct. The workers did it. They just didn't like that name Howard W. Smith, with or without the "Jr." and they decided to do something about it.

Labor.

**Federal Sales Tax
Would Be Calamity**

Main reason for the discussion of a federal sales tax is the need for additional federal revenue to balance the budget. The Republican administration is unwilling to put additional taxes on corporations and wealthy individuals and is

equally unwilling to close present tax loopholes. The sales tax appeals to those who seek a means to raise revenue without offending big political supporters. But the American people as a whole, already pressed by mounting prices and increasing personal debt, would suffer immeasurably in their living standards unless such a tax is stopped dead in its tracks.

The Fisher Eye Opener

**It's Getting
To Be a Habit**

The "giveaway" practice of the present administration is being extended. At the start of this regime, one felt that possibly the offshore oil lands would be the limit to giveaways. The public should, of course, have known better, and probably the big majority of the people did so know. Now, the giveaway is getting to be a habit. The forest lands are being milked by mining claims, many of them phony and by the cattle grazers. The merchant marine is slowly being transferred to alien flags. Now the synthetic rubber plants, which saved the day during the last war when the Japanese held the rubber-producing areas of the Pacific, are scheduled to go the way of the oil lands.

Milwaukee Labor Press

**Always Room
For a Profit**

The manner in which the government of the U. S. goes about implementing its decision to send \$15 million worth of food to East Germany is an interesting display of capitalist economics. One would think that we would draw upon our millions of tons of wheat, our millions of dozens of eggs, our tons of dried milk, our mountains of butter, etc. These things we already own, bought and paid for with taxpayers' dollars. Such, however, is not the case. So far, at least, the plan calls for shipping processed foods; our large food surpluses are not being drawn upon. The Department of Agriculture purchases the food from commercial

**"GENTLEMEN, WE ARE IN GRAVE DANGER OF PEACE"**

—Dispatcher (Int'l. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union)

cial firms and turns it over to the Mutual Security Agency for delivery as a weapon in the cold war. . . . We are heartily in favor of using our food as a weapon—but what a system!

Reading Labor Advocate

**Un-American
Assumptions**

The very worst and most Un-American aspect of these congressional investigations that have long since departed from any real relationship to lawmaking is the apparent assumption, all too widely held, consciously or otherwise, that those asking the questions are of a higher order of patriotism—

from doing its full share in the noble struggle against this evil called McCarthyism. It would be wrong to blame the millions of American workers for the failure of the trade unions to take the necessary measures to condemn and fight McCarthyism. . . . The responsibility lies with the labor leaders. . . . There isn't the slightest doubt that the millions of American workers would, under proper leadership, be willing to declare a general stoppage for a day, or a half day or even an hour to express their condemnation of McCarthyism by deeds.

Trainman News.

Labor vs. McCarthy

American labor is holding back

Int'l. Fur & Leather Worker.

Thoughts on an Italian Movie

(Continued from Page 9)

into his car, the damn thing stalls, it won't start and off he dashes for the bus. It is jammed full and he gets into an argument with a dry old man; there are forensics, the argument gets hotter and as the dry old man steps out of the bus and the door closes behind him he casts his crowning insult. He raises two fingers to his forehead indicating that his opponent is a cuckold. That about gives our hero apoplexy. He hops out after his detractor, absent-mindedly hands his daughter's confirmation dress over to news vendor, and pursues his man.

THAT's about the story. What struck me about it is the gulf between Hollywood's films and Italy's. I am one who still enjoys a good Hollywood film, in fact I'm more than willing to accept the crumbs while we fight for the full loaf. Recently I saw a musical, not a new picture, several years old, wherein Ray Bolger is a State Department Throttlebottom and there is some slick spoofing of the dignitaries in Washington. The prim little frozenface falls for the plebian chorus girl who has mistakenly been invited to go on a cultural mission to France. Gone are striped pants pipe-dreams of sitting in the White House some day, Bolger's gonna be a man, by golly, and he defies the grand viziers of Washington. There is a lot of his marvelous, free-wheeling dance and a few tart comments on stuffed-shirt Washington.

TO MAKE the long, packed story short he arrives home without the dress and there are hysterics. He tries to bribe the janitor to get the confirmation dress from the poor-man's little daughter who is dressed up ready to go to church. Fifty thousand lira, a hundred thousand. The janitor is tempted, but looks at his joyous little delighted daughter with her costume, and the poor man overcomes Mammon.

The neighbors hear of the hero's dilemma: they come piling in with somebody's marriage dress and start cutting, trimming, measuring to get it ready in time. Everything is in a frantic bustle. The services might begin any moment. Our little bourgeois goes tumbling through the streets to the cathedral and tries to persuade the priest to hold services up ten, fifteen min-

utes till his girl arrives. The priest casts a long reproachful glance at him: where has he been during services lately? The hero stammers hell make amends, in fact he'll get a new altar or something for the church. The services are delayed long enough for the little girl to come hurtling through the streets and all is well that ends well.

THAT's about the story. What struck me about it is the gulf between Hollywood's films and Italy's. I am one who still enjoys a good Hollywood film, in fact I'm more than willing to accept the crumbs while we fight for the full loaf. Recently I saw a musical, not a new picture, several years old, wherein Ray Bolger is a State Department Throttlebottom and there is some slick spoofing of the dignitaries in Washington. The prim little frozenface falls for the plebian chorus girl who has mistakenly been invited to go on a cultural mission to France. Gone are striped pants pipe-dreams of sitting in the White House some day, Bolger's gonna be a man, by golly, and he defies the grand viziers of Washington. There is a lot of his marvelous, free-wheeling dance and a few tart comments on stuffed-shirt Washington.

SUCH PICTURES however are few and far between. In Italy such pictures seem to be the rule—at least the ones we see here. In addition there was that magnificent picture, Open

memorable pictures like Bicycle City, then the succession of Thef, Paisan, Two Cents Worth of Love. Outcry. What strikes you is the humanist strain running through them, a concern and a tenderness for mankind. True, much is lacking, you do not see rock-bottom forces in operation, why there is the poverty and the hurt, but then Italy is still a capitalist nation.

Yet you catch a peep, in this modest Italian film, (not to speak of the grand ones) what it can be when the people own the studios and there is no cash-and-carry value like that which dominates American art today. It seems to me the public that goes for these Italian films that are so full of subtlety, of gaiety, of pathos and tragedy, would do well to let Hollywood know that they like them and want films like them here. And also to let Hollywood know, too, when it gets out a film like this little job of Ray Bolger's.

Let them know we prefer a reel where the drama is getting a dress for the little girl to go to communion than getting a uniform for your boy to die in a war against Communism.

**'Reports of My Death..'**

(Continued from Page 5)

proceeding too fast and called for a relaxation in those policies. This new shift and turn in the party policies was not believed by observers to be sufficient to prevent uprisings which would sweep his government away.

But the sweeping away was reported in 1936:

MOSCOW, June 10 (By International News Service).—The purge trial following the assassination of Sergei Kirov is reliably reported (in Helsinki) to be only one of similar purges planned throughout the country as the power struggle between Stalin and his foes reaches a new intensity, foreshadowing the fall of the government.

THE FALL was apparently somewhat delayed, for on June 22, 1941, I read:

WASHINGTON, June 22 (By Universal Fiction).—With Hitler's Wehrmacht pouring across Soviet borders, high military experts here predicted the fall of Moscow within six weeks.

It was something more than six weeks later (in 1953) that I picked up again the career of this remarkable government.

MOSCOW, March 7 (By Vittorini Press).—Generalissimo Joseph Stalin died last night, ushering in a struggle for power which rocked the foundations of the Soviet system.

I reach for my shears and carefully clip the item, pasting it on page 893 of my scrapbook entitled "The Rise and

Fall of the Soviet Union." I snapped the book closed with a finality.

Then, in the New York Clock of July 15, 1953, and article by the expert Barry Turtz:

"The purge of Chief Lavrenti Beria of Stalin's dread secret police revealed the cracks in the Kremlin edifice which Soviet propaganda can no longer conceal. Hungry workmen and starving peasants are already clamoring for the removal of the Soviet government and its imminent collapse was awaited in world capitals."

THUS, the noble experiment in socialism is gone! We shall never hear of the Soviet system, nor the Communist government—until they turn up again for another collapse.

For 36 years it has been collapsing, during which time its land area has extended to one-sixth of the earth's surface and its population grown from 150 million to 200 million. Several other countries, including the vast nation of China, not having been properly apprised of the shakiness of this socialist system, have undertaken to emulate it, or at least to borrow certain of its features, and the total population of these socialist countries has now reached 770 million.

How shaken, how disheartened they will be when they receive their copies (translated) of this Brief History and learn how near collapse they are!

The Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley
 (Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
 DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER
 DAILY WORKER
 THE WORKER
 (Manhattan and Bronx)
 DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER
 DAILY WORKER
 THE WORKER

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A chat with the reader

WE KNOW our readers will get the same thrill we did when they see on page 8 the six magnificent drawings by the great Negro artist, Charles White. These six are contained in a folio published by Masses and Mainstream, progressive cultural monthly.

Charles White's drawings are among the finest expressions of the people's art which now is developing in several directions—music, painting, poetry and other forms of literary expression. We aim to assist every way we can in this flowering of workingclass culture.

A STORY from Chicago correspondent Carl Hirsch on page 3 tells how the walls of factory discrimination against Negro women are beginning to tumble in the midwest metropolis. It is hardly necessary to say they are not thumbing down of themselves, but as a result of the steady pressure of Negro and white workers, and of the Negro people as a whole.

Our paper, we're proud to say, has contributed to this campaign. Worker boosters in the Freedom of the Press Committees have played a part in the fight. We will not let up, in Chicago or elsewhere, until all forms of discrimination are thrown on the scrap heap.

THIS ISSUE contains, too, the poignant, bitter story of destruction in North Korea, (page 5) a destruction which does not concern or worry the murderous chauvinists responsible for this destruction.

The brutal attitude of our rul-

ing circles is being voiced constantly. For instance, New York Times book reviewer, Orville Prescott, discussing the book "I was a Captive in Korea," by newspaperman Philip Deane, writes that Deane makes "one point of a purely military nature" which "should interest the American Air forces."

The point of "purely military policy" is that while bridges, roads, railway communications are functioning perfectly in North Korea

despite the saturation bombings,

"along the road, on both sides,

every town, every village was

completely destroyed."

Note this total, terrible destruction of the homes, schools, hospitals, stores etc. of the North Korean people is a matter of "purely military interest."

WE ARE PRINTING below the scoreboard of subs for the year. They have been reduced to something less than a trickle, though we still have a long way to go to reach the goals for the year. We would not be so concerned if the bundle order sales were going up, but this is not happening either.

New Yorkers have pledged to get more than a thousand Worker and Daily Worker subs for the summer, up until Labor Day. We understand Chicagoans have also

set some summer goals. We would suggest that such areas as Maryland, New England, New Jersey and others close to their original goals think over the idea of hitting those targets by Labor Day, and setting some new ones for the rest of the year.

But we need to get really rolling on bundle distribution if we are to make a break in circulation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

STANDING OF STATES AS OF AUGUST 4, 1953

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	346	106	100	120	120
Rocky Mt. Area	50	37	74	15	18	120
Illinois	1750	1384	79	250	297	118
Indiana	100	48	48	35	24	68
Iowa	25	21	84	25	17	64
Maryland	150	138	92	100	127	127
Michigan	400	324	81	150	112	76
Minnesota	250	206	82	150	62	41
Mo.-Kansas City	75	62	82	35	39	112
Mont.-Idaho	50	45	90	15	9	60
New-England	450	443	98	175	145	82
New Jersey	1000	846	84	200	202	101
Ohio	400	229	57	100	118	118
East Pennsylvania	600	423	71	200	169	84
West Pennsylvania	50	68	136	30	53	176
West Virginia	20	10	50	—	3	—
Wisconsin	150	93	61	75	51	68
Southern States	180	164	91	100	88	88
Miscellaneous	815	—	—	282	—	—
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	5154	86	1500	1913	127
New York State	13000	8198	63	1500	1215	81
Total — National	19000	13352	70	3000	3128	104

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The Worker SPORTS

Racist Pitcher, Smirking Umps—And a Near Riot

By LESTER RODNEY

ON SUNDAY, July 26, at Ebbets Field before the biggest crowd in two years at the Brooklyn ball orchard, the Dodgers won a key doubleheader from the Milwaukee Braves to stretch their league league to 7½ games. The nightcap was a 2-1 victory for Carl Erskine over Lew Burdette, a 27-year-old, 6 foot 2 inch, 185 pound righthander from Nitro, West Virginia, who was obtained by the Braves from out of the Yankee farm system as part of the deal which sent Johnny Sain to the Yanks.

Previously unbeaten as a relief pitcher, Burdette was making his first start this day. What turned out to be the winning tally in this vital game came when Brooklyn cleanup hitter Jackie Robinson took Burdette and the Milwaukee infield by surprise with a bunt single to score Junior Giliam from first base.

The 33,000 fans and the sports writers in the high press coop saw Burdette turn and shout something at Robinson. The Dodger star, famed as the first Negro player in big league history, shouted something right back and the two players moved toward each other, a fist fight being avoided by the intercession of Umpire Babe Pinelli and several teammates of both players.

Afterward Robinson revealed that Burdette had called him a "black bastard."

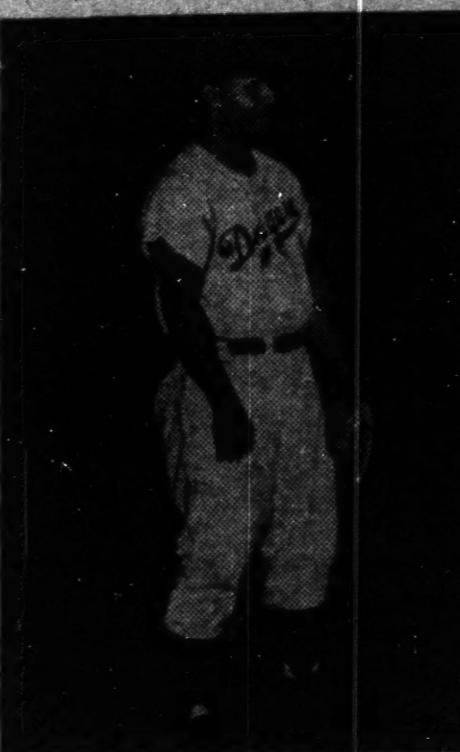
There are three Negro players on the Milwaukee team, which is the surprise team of the league after last year's seventh place finish in Boston, and which is one of the four National League teams to field Negro players, the others being the Dodgers, Giants and Pirates.

Bruton, Pendleton and Crowe came to Robinson after the game and asked what Burdette had called him. They told Jackie that other Milwaukee players had asked Burdette what he had said, but the pitcher had refused to answer and had tried to shrug it off as nothing. (Up to this eruption of racism by Burdette, the Milwaukee team had been a cohesive unit with fine spirit. Such players as Sid Gordon, a Jew; Andy Pafko, a workingclass Czech-American; Del Crandall and Ed Mathews, vets who soldiered with Negroes; Warren Spahn, Vern Bickford, Max Surkont and others are typical of the majority of ballplayers who have no track with Jimcrow in their profession and have the most normal, friendly relations with their Negro teammates.)

Robinson told the disturbed trio what Burdette had called him. They shrugged and departed silently. It became an open secret among sports writers that Burdette was a "bad actor," a prejudiced player and troublemaker, just as Ben Chapman, Jake Powell, Schoolboy Rowe and other former big leaguers before him.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 3 in Milwaukee, Burdette was again pitching against Brooklyn, and again losing a close one. Behind 1-0 in the top of the 8th, he was clouted for a home run by Duke Snider. He pitched normally to the next hitter, Gil Hodges, who is white, then sent catcher Roy Campanella sprawling into the dirt with a pitch straight at the head.

The big league's premier catcher, who has twice been hospitalized in his career after being hit by pitches, picked himself up, and only after two more pitches had to the ALP. Likewise, when some



ROY CAMPANELLA

hastily hit the dirt a second time to avoid being hit. After he struck out, Campanella stood and glared toward the mound wordlessly, whereupon Burdette called him a "black n—bastard."

Campanella, who has the reputation of being the easy going ballplayer type and had never been involved in a fight or near fight with another big leaguer, went for Burdette. He later explained with a smile that he forgot he still had the bat in his hand, that he would have dropped it and addressed himself to Burdette with his fists.

Before any blows could be struck players and umpires managed to keep the belligerents apart. Dodger pitcher Joe Black, a rather husky, quiet spoken graduate of Morgan State, came closest to making contact with Burdette before being halted, and later, thoroughly incensed started into the grandstand after a brave spectator who hit him with a wad of wet cardboard.

Nobody was thrown out of the game and the National League president Warren Giles took no action besides a routine vaguely worded communiqué warning warning against bear balling.

The role of the umpires in all this deserves some mention. There is a rule in the book calling upon the umpire to stop the game and give a pitcher one warning if he

feels the pitcher is throwing at a batter . . . then he is supposed to throw him out on a repeat. Despite Burdette's already established reputation as a racist hothead, and the fact that he, a pitcher with fine control, knocked Campanella down TWICE in one batting sequence, neither senior umpire Jocko Conlon nor plate umpire Tom Gorman said a word.

As for Burdette's intent, even the reporter of the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Hearst morning paper, wrote in his account of the game: ". . . Catcher Roy Campanella came to possibly the correct decision that two of Burdette's pitches had not been close to his head through sheer accident."

THIS IS AS close as a sports writer can come to saying it, and remember, Milwaukee is a rabid pro-Brave team the likes of which the majors haven't seen in years, and this was the Brave reporter for the only morning paper in town.

Gorman's own thinly concealed hostility to the Dodgers' great Negro stars emerged when he made the astounding statement: "If Campanella had kept going to the bench nothing would have happened."

One of the Dodger players, young rookie Wayne Belardi, later revealed he had said to another of the night's umpires, Angie Donatelli: "Somebody can get killed. How long do you expect us to take this?"

Replied Donatelli: "Only two more months. Then the season ends."

The next day Brooklyn president Walter O'Malley said he would introduce a rule empowering the umpires to immediately order the removal of any pitcher whose control they feel endangers the batters.

This, of course, was begging the question.

What the Dodger players and fans everywhere wanted to know was what National League president Warren Giles and Commissioner Ford Frick would do to end the disgraceful, riot-threatening racist practices of players like Burdette, what Milwaukee manager Charley Grimm has to say, and how long our national pastime is going to tolerate a lily white umpiring staff full of open rednecks of prejudice.

Halley, Transit And the ALP

(Continued from Page 2)

how to defeat reaction, help break the voters away from the two-party system, and at the same time strengthen the ALP.

A REAL people's coalition in this city will never come into being unless the progressives are able to help shape it. Otherwise, regardless of what name it might have, it will be directed against the progressives and against the interests of the people themselves.

The people's coalition will be strengthened if the ALP emerges in this campaign with increased prestige and with new voting strength for one or another candidacy.

But this in our opinion also requires a flexible coalition policy by the ALP. To put forward suggestions for such a policy is not, as "J.R." suggests, working against the ALP directly or indirectly. To suggest a realistic approach to the various sections of the labor movement which support the Liberal Party or the Democratic Party, is not "working against" the ALP, but is designed to help strengthen the ALP. Likewise, when some

progressives suggest that hard thinking go into a final decisions as to exactly how many candidates be put forward and for which posts, what these progressives have in mind is not to minimize the importance of a big ALP vote, but, on the contrary, how best to insure it.

Such decisions, can be made only by the ALP itself, and, of course, in the light of the way developments will shape up.

A PEOPLE'S coalition, headed by labor, which is beginning to develop in our city, will most speedily attain success if the ALP is at the same time strengthened. And the ALP can strengthen itself, it seems to us, only if it works out the proper relations to the movements of the people, particularly those among organized labor and the Negro community. Gains for the people come not by colliding head-on with emerging independent movements but by finding ways and means, difficult though these may be, to unite with them in advancing common issues.

Tax Evasion Ideas

Low Finance

THE PUBLISHING FIRM of Prentice-Hall, Inc., has an offer which is not exactly meant for me, but since I'm always willing to learn, I studied it. For a mere \$17.50 Prentice-Hall will send you a book entitled: HOW TO ACCUMULATE WEALTH UNDER TODAY'S FEDERAL TAX STRUCTURE.

From the prospectus it is clear that this book, intended for company executives, remedies a number of inequities in the tax structure. Once upon a time companies had to pay their taxes from the wealth which they appropriated from the working class. But this was not fair. Why should companies have to pay their taxes with what they squeezed out of labor? Didn't they squeeze it out fair and square?

With the Prentice-Hall book at their elbows, company executives can now see to it that workers, farmers, and small shopkeepers pay to have the barnacles removed from the Newport yachts.

The book, for instance, "explains a simple way to use the members of your family to powerful advantage. . . ." Well! At last we have an answer to the question: What good is a family anyway? Now the company executives know. A family is something that a company executive can use to powerful advantage! Every child is a valuable tax evasion. And a good wife is like a 10 percent discount.

Prentice-Hall also promises to demonstrate to executives that they can charge against business expenses the following:

Medical costs
Vacation costs
Auto expenses
Membership dues
Club expenses
Meals
Hotel accommodations
Expenses incurred in the home
Expenses incurred in the "country place"

What do these guys pay for anyway? Anything at all? If you, dear reader, have these expenses, you can

write them off and accumulate a lot of money under the current tax structure. If I had a vacation, an auto, and a club, and if I lived in hotels and had a country place, I could be a rich man. But since I'm not a rich man I don't have an auto and a club and a country place. The moral is that it's hard to get rich unless you're rich.

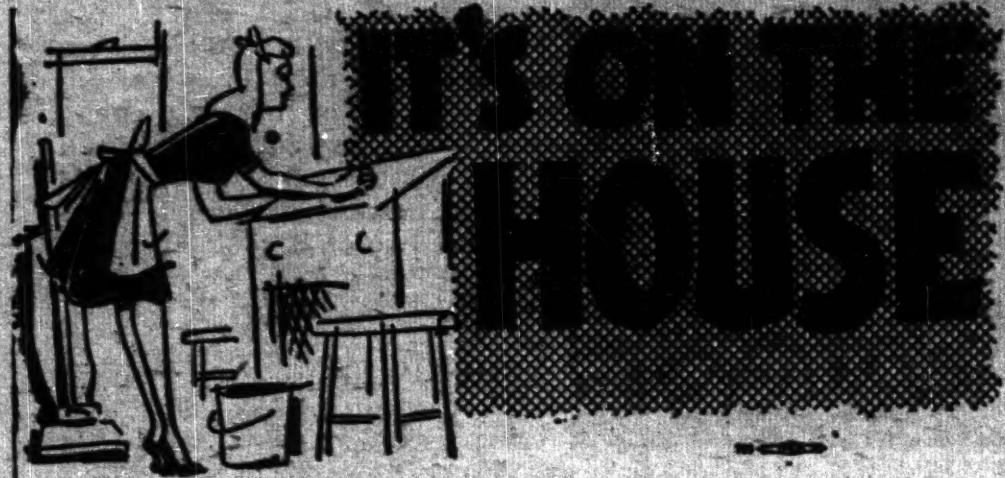
Another, and rather old-fashioned suggestion contained in the book, tells how to save Federal taxes by making gifts to the family.

Here comes that valuable family again! Why, I can recall when people used to give gifts to their family because they liked them, and not to duck taxes.

Not long ago I gave my kid a gift of a model airplane which cost 29 cents. It didn't save much in taxes. In fact, I had to pay a penny sales tax.

I don't know exactly where that penny went, but I have a hunch it is being used to help maintain a summer place for one of Prentice-Hall's customers.

Funny thing. There they go, enjoying their free ride on everybody's back, and they get so darn upset when history presents them with a bill.



By JO LYNNE

HOME ACCIDENTS can be prevented by simple precautions. A periodic tour of inspection through the house, halls, cellar and attic to correct various faults will lead to a safer home. Here are some suggestions:

Stairways should be well-lighted, have a banister or handrail and firm treads.

Torn electrical cords, broken outlets, amateur wiring jobs should be attended to. Regularly check electrical appliances and lamps for defects.

Rugs should be firm on the floor. Use a pad underneath or paint the wrong side with a commercially prepared non-slip fluid. Torn or ravelled rugs are a hazard, too. If you sew rubber preserving-jar rings underneath each of four corners of a bath mat, it will not slip. Stand on a rubber mat under the shower to prevent slipping.

Provide disposal container for old razor blades.

Grease or food spots should be wiped off the floor immediately; they are slippery.

Pick up broken glass or china by rolling a wad of soft bread or wet tissue paper over the broken bits.

Turn pot handles and kettle spout inward to avoid scalding or knocking on the floor.

Have potholders within easy reach to avoid burning hands.

Take great care in using cleaning fluids indoors, because they are often flammable.

Outside steps should always be free of toys, packages and litter and should have a handrail.

Don't keep garden tools lying around. See that window and doorscreens are not torn, making sharp edges.

See that the stepladder stands firm and is tall enough for all purposes.

Watch for gas and water leaks, but do not look for gas leaks with lighted matches.

Check the gas pilot light to see that it is in perfect condition and does not go out sometimes.

TO GUARD THE CHILDREN

See that gates at head and foot of stairs, also window screens, are not left open.

Stow away sewing paraphernalia—pins, needles, scissors. Keep knives and other sharp kitchen utensils in closed drawers.

Have the medicine chest high on the wall. Provide a metal container, out of their reach, for kitchen matches.

Provide guards in front of low window sills.

MUGGY WEATHER
BRINGS MILDEW

Along with summer weather comes mildew, caused by molds that thrive on cotton, linen, silk, from tiny flea eggs previously dropped from your dog, or cat.

Low Cost Vacations

Open new resorts for working mothers in Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.

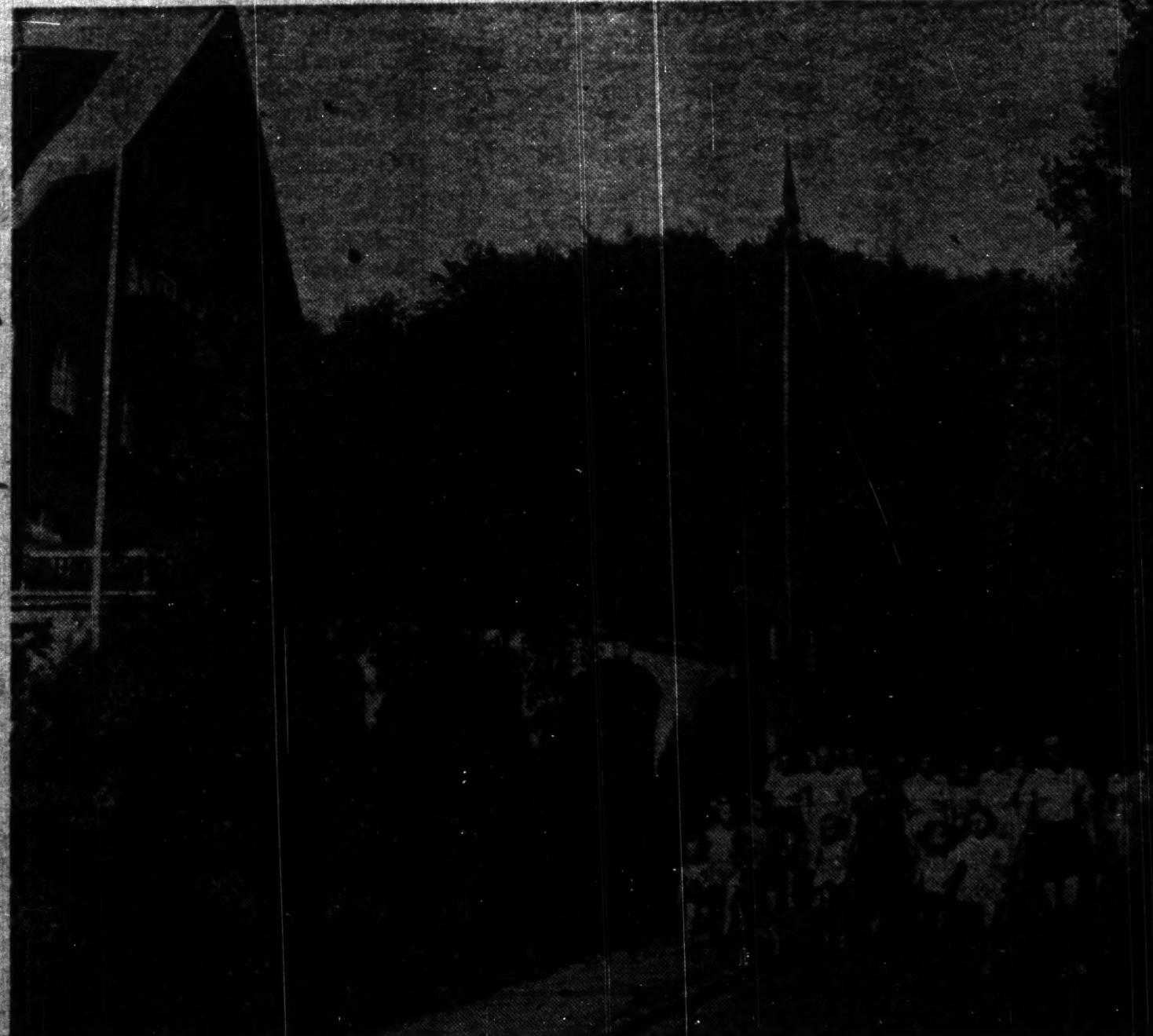
This year, about 220,000 working people will enjoy a summer holiday in the trade union holiday recreation centers, located in beauty spots throughout the Republic of Czechoslovakia, either free of charge or at negligible cost.

Six holiday recreation centers have been opened this year for mothers—outstanding workers—with children of three to six years. One, the Mikolas Ales trade union recreation center, is located at Mala Skala near Turnov [Northern Bohemia] in a beautiful landscaped section of the Jizera River. The facilities include a modern dining-room, children's game rooms and rooms for accommodation of 26 mothers with 32 children. Mothers can leave their children with trained nurses. A specially trained personnel prepares also the children's food.

During their two-week stay mothers are given the opportunity to practice all kinds of sports or to enjoy walks in beautiful surroundings. Both the grown-up and small holiday-makers are regularly entertained by cultural workers. Lectures on education and health problems are also delivered there.



Mrs. Vera Knochova, an employee of the Research Institute for Radiotechnics, with her daughter at Mala Skala resort.



A group of mothers and children starting out for a morning walk. Behind them is a building of the Mala Skala resort near Turnov.

Labor Girds as Congress Quits

(Continued from Page 1)
unless there is a real CIO mobilization "there is grave danger that these tendencies, so clearly expressed in this session, will be accelerated in the next session and carried into future sessions of Congress."

THE AFL, in its call for a national convention Sept. 21, declared the gathering will consider the effect on the AFL's domestic program of the "changes in national policy that have taken place since the election last year of a Republican Administration." The AFL Executive Council, which which meets in Chicago Aug. 10, is expected to discuss these questions also.

The session, which adjourned last week, took long strides in the direction of destroying social legislation. Most of it was done under the guise of budgetary appropriations, which cut to the bone agencies and projects designed to help labor and farmers. Made nearly inoperative were the Wages and Hours Division, charged with enforcing minimum wage laws; public health services; aid to education; rural electrification; public housing, in which new starts were limited to a pitiful 20,000 units and contracts for future construction prohibited; and federal rent control, which has been just about wiped out.

OF ALL the election promises made by the President — and he made many—only one was enacted. That was the tideland oil giveaway to Big Business interests. Promises for tax reduction were put aside completely, with administration experts already working on plans to place greater tax burdens on the common people. Among these plans is a federal excise or sales tax, which is being boosted by Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, and backed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Promises for civil rights legisla-

8 Arrested in Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 6)
rested since the summer of 1948, when 12 Communist leaders were elected in New York.

Right now, 13 are serving jail sentences; 34 are awaiting appeals from built-in "guilty" verdicts; 11 are currently on trial; 11, in addition to the Philadelphians, are awaiting trial; 3 are refugees from persecution; 4 have not been brought to trial because of ill-health; 2 were ordered acquitted by a federal court judge in New York, and one died last week during the Seattle trial.

WHY the Philadelphia arrests now? U. S. Attorney Joseph G. Hildenberger, explained to newspapermen: "As President Eisenhower said the other day, now that the Korean War is at a standstill we must be more vigilant than ever."

It did not escape observers that Hildenberger avoided the word "truce"; that by describing the war as being now at a "standstill," he was expressing his own desire not to imply in any way it was over.

Nor did the implication escape people that the arrests were due to the need to be "more vigilant than ever" against the growth of peace demands. Hildenberger was thus confirming what the Philadelphia Communist Party charged in its statement on the arrests; namely, that they were aimed at trying to head off the growing demand for peace in the U. S.

Philadelphia, with a strong Quaker movement, has been a center of peace activity.

There is a strong spirit and tradition of civil liberty in this home of the Declaration of Independence and the Liberty Bell. Supporters of the arrested men are hoping, they can successfully arouse it to the sweeping danger to all American liberty involved in these Smith Act arrests.

Ben Davis at Pittsburgh Trial

(Continued from Page 1)
tion were completely betrayed. Not a single piece of social legislation favored by labor was enacted—or even given any real consideration. At the same time, however, action was swift on other Big Business steals; such as legislation to sell government synthetic rubber plants. Also now being fashioned for action by the next session is a give-away of atomic energy work, as well as of federal grazing and timber land.

UNDER THE GUISE of aiding "small business," Congress abolished the RFC and set up a Small Business Administration. The misnamed agency is actually one that will work to squeeze out small business in favor of the big corporations. It limits loans to individual business to \$150,000, which, under modern industrial conditions, means very little. Big Business, however, has tremendous capital reserves today and has no need of government loans.

Meanwhile, such crucial labor legislation as Taft-Hartley revision is being held over for the next session, despite the printing of 12 volumes of Congressional hearing testimony. With Congressional machinery in the hands of such corporate stooges as Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind); Sens. William F. Knowland (R-Calif), William E. Jenner (R-Ind), Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), and H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J), Labor is in for a real fight on T-H.

HEARINGS have already been announced for a bill that would further cripple labor's rights. This is the measure introduced by the McCarthyite Senator John Marshall Butler (R-Md) to place all unions under the surveillance of the Subversive Activities Control Board, which is loaded with such labor haters as former Washington Senator Harry P. Cain. The SACB, under this bill, could cancel collective bargaining rights of any union whose officers, employees or even leading rank and filers are found to be "subversive."

If any bright spot could be discerned in the first session of the 83rd Congress it was the opposition that was developing to the smear tactics of Sen. McCarthy. Sensing the grass roots disgust with McCarthy's methods all Democrats refused to have any part of the little Fuehrer and his witch-hunting subcommittee, although only two Senators, A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Oklahoma) and Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), undertook to tangle with him on the Senate floor.

The adjournment of the first session affords a breathing space for labor and the people between now and the convening of the second session on Jan. 6. But it is a breathing space in which labor especially will have to rally its forces on all levels to ward off the attacks that are in the works.

THE CONGRESSIONAL plot against the people takes on a special danger in view of a troubled economic scene, with production and jobs expected to fall (the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production dropped nine points between June and July, according to preliminary estimate). Proposals, such as those advanced by Reuther, for public works and wage rises, and tax relief on lower incomes, have gone virtually unheeded. If these are to be won, it will take a united fight by labor, backed by rank and file mobilization—not merely periodic issuing of public statements.

It will also take recognition of the economic reality that you can't fight for increased armaments expenditures—as Reuther does—and have anything left for such things as vast public housing projects. It is these heavy armaments expenditures which have brought our unprecedented peace-time national debt of \$272 billion—about \$1,800 for each man, woman and child—and continued heavy taxes.

A program to ward off depression or ease its effect on working people requires a peace time economy and a foreign policy for peaceful co-existence with all other nations.

(Continued from Page 1)
the stand, under direct examination by Ralph Powe, the sturdy, young Negro lawyer who, with the (Negro) nation exercises the right of self-determination, it is not going to segregate itself. It is going to establish freedom and equality in the territory which is its heartland."

The story of his life is that of every American Negro. "I was born in Dawson, Ga., I was the grandson of a slave."

His life has had its bitter quota of Jimcrow and discrimination.

He tells his story despite the excited objection by red-faced Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle. Since he is testifying as expert witness on the life of America's fifteen million Negroes as well as an authority of Marxism-Leninism, Powe has asked him to relate those experiences in his life which gave him his knowledge of the American Negro.

"Yes," Davis says after the prosecutor's objections are beaten down, "I had such experiences—first as a Negro myself. I have lived under segregation and discrimination, I witnessed my people being shot down by the police. I was called a n... and darky. I've endured discrimination all my life."

"I saw my own father threatened with lynching. All those things made me very conscious of the fact that I was a Negro."

After his graduation from Amherst and Harvard Law school, he accepted the defense in 1931 of a young Negro worker, a Communist, named Angelo Herndon who was charged with "insurrection" in Atlanta, Ga., because he had organized a relief demonstration of Negro and whites. "I had to familiarize myself with the Communist literature that the Atlanta prosecutors were using against Herndon," Davis said. He read the Communist Manifesto and other classics, the Daily Worker, and he became a Communist shortly afterward.

THE JUDGE is a small, narrow-ganged man with a little mustache and spectacles and he does not relish the facts of the Herndon case. "We have our own trial," he declares. "We aren't going into the Herndon case." Davis was not permitted to tell the court and jurors that the United States Supreme Court finally threw out the Herndon case as a miscarriage of justice. The recital of Herndon's case was more than enough for the judge and prosecution; (there are two Negroes on the jury) and Davis was not allowed to recall his part in the world-famous Scottsboro case.

The man out of the Jimcrowed prison cell of Terre Haute quietly continues his memorable testimony. The spectators, the jury, and even the prosecution's jittery battery of lawyers, listen intently. He devastates the prosecution's contention that the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945 "changing from a position of not advocating force and violence to the question of advocating force and violence by returning to Marxism-Leninism." That contention, he says, and his quiet voice rose slightly in a restrained crescendo, is a "lie." The word startles the judge who was sitting, half somnolent in his high-backed chair, and Davis patiently explained why the prosecution's argument is a lie.

DAVIS half turned on the witness chair and addressed the jury, speaking in his simple, restrained way with crystalline sincerity. The jury, the men in shirtsleeves and suspenders, lean forward. He explains that the Communists did not advocate the separation of Negroes from other Americans as the Government had contended. "We advocate that the Negro people, in the Black Belt where they are a majority—and after all democracy is majority rule—shall have the right to determine for themselves what they want and their destiny as Americans."

Communists, wherever they may be, "forever advocate full and complete equality."

"Obviously," he continued, "if the (Negro) nation exercises the right of self-determination, it is not going to segregate itself. It is going to establish freedom and equality in the territory which is its heartland."

The scorn in his glance and in his voice is unconcealed when Prosecutor Boyle hauls isolated passages from the writings of Marx and Lenin where the words "violent overthrow" occur. There was Jefferson, and there was Harriet Beecher Stowe, he says, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as her stand against slavery. To tear paragraphs and phrases out of context from these classics, ignoring the time and circumstances in which they were written, makes as much sense as tearing phrases out of the great body of Marxist-Leninist works.

WHEN DAVIS finished his direct examination, the prosecution tore at him with unrestrained anger. Their predetermined pattern is clear within 60 seconds. Prosecutor Boyle rose and advanced to the lectern.

"Who were the members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission?"

The witness replies, staring into the eyes of the prosecutor, that he could not name names and he would not. And shortly afterward, the judge has cited him for contempt.

The next day, Tuesday, he stands before the judge to receive sentence. He is asked for the right to speak as his own counsel and he explains why he would not answer that question.

It is an immemorial story, he indicates, one that is older than Communist Party itself, or even this nation. "It is as old as slavery." He says he has truthfully testified that he could remember some names and could not recall others but he would give no names because some of the members live in the South and exposure of their names could mean their death.

He would not even name names of NAACP members in the South. He tells of the Moores, the brave NAACP leader of Florida and his wife who were bombed to death on Christmas morning in 1951.

A gasp rose from the spectators when the judge revealed his soul by his question:

"How do you know a Negro did not murder them?"

THE DEFENDANT stood controlling his anger and told how this murder had been committed in the classic pattern that is unmistakable. He speaks of the 5,000 murders of Negroes in the South, lynchings, and that not one culprit has ever been brought to book. The murders are in the records and though they are witnessed by decades of grim truth the facts are not those which the judge would recognize or admit. "I would not concede them for a moment," he snaps. "It is a matter of opinion."

The defendant does not permit the judge to sidetrack the issue and continues to tell how stoolies traditionally constituted a principal weapon of employers to halt the march of trade unionists in America. He spoke of the blacklisting that resulted from the lies of informers and stoolies, and the judge leans forward to argue that that fact has no weight in a court of law.

A man has no more right to stoolie in a court of law than he has anywhere else, Davis retorts.

Standing there, as straight as a pine tree, the prisoner concludes by telling the judge that so long as he lives he shall live up to the tradition of the American working class, the Negro people, his people. "I shall, with all my strength, and so long as there is blood in my body, fight against the lies of Communists, wherever they may be, stoolies, informers. They are the workers."

something I hate and despise."

DAVIS' attorneys rise to speak on his behalf, and Powe declares that the Communist's remarks are not unfounded. He cites the cases which prove Davis' contention about stoolies and consequent violence against the Negro people.

But the result is predetermined and the judge pronounces his sentence: two additional months after the defendant has served his term of five years.

The Communist leader has had his say, the court feels, and it is time for him to go back to the prison. He halts at the door a brief moment and smiles goodbye. Hands rise to wave their salutations and he is out of sight.

But Davis' appearance, his words, his stand, has electrified the audience in the courtroom. Once again he has irrefutably demonstrated the framework of the government's prosecution.

He has charged everyone in the room who came hundreds of miles to hear him, and the New York delegation led by William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress issues its declaration of the imperative need to fight for his amnesty, to free this warrior for freedom and for truth.

His place is with the people of our nation, with his people, and they are determined that he shall return to them.

Auto Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

ties for free trade with all Eastern countries whose populations are counted in hundreds of millions. Free trade will create many more jobs without the danger of sacrificing our sons. This could be the permanent solution to many of our problems. Labor should rejoice and use its influence toward that turn of events. We look forward with confidence to the future of labor."

IN DODGE Main News, organ of UAW Local 3, rejoicing at the peace if coupled with a warning that now the fight for a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay or for an annual wage is of utmost urgency. Writes Local Vice President C. Pat Quinn:

"I hope and pray that peace will long be with us. But what will this peace mean so far as the jobs of Dodge Main workers are concerned?"

"It seems to mean exactly this. The boom is over and the bust is here."

"All signs point to rough times ahead. The layoffs and short work week in our plant; the almost complete shutdown at Kaiser-Frazer; the cutbacks taking place elsewhere—all these give us a glimpse into the future as well as reminding us of the past..."

"It isn't hard for us oldtimers to remember the short weeks, short months and short paychecks. We can remember that famous Thanksgiving Eve in 1938 when Dodge laid off 15,000 workers at one crack—we remember that and a lot more."

"That is why your new officers of Local 3 have supported and will continue to support the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay or the annual wage. We see clearly how necessary this will be."

Tannery Workers Win 8¢ Package

PEABODY, Mass. (FP) — A strike vote by members of three International Fur and Leather Workers Union locals and a series of shop stoppages broke a 10-week deadlock in negotiations with the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Assn. and brought an 8¢ package settlement for 6,000 tannery workers in Peabody, Lynn and Woburn.

Included in the settlement were a 6 1/2¢ hourly general raise and an increase in the employee contribution to health insurance for



WHERE TRUCE WAS SIGNED — This wooden building at Panmunjom where the truce ending the Korea war was signed was rushed to completion by hundred of workers. When finished, the workers placed the dove of peace over the entrance; it was removed at the insistence of the U.S. negotiating team.

In North Korea's Capital Today

(Continued from Page 5)

shops and market stalls. But each time the People's Committee of Pyongyang took immediate measures to resume normal trade and keep the people supplied, opening new market places, shops and stalls in place of those destroyed.

THE WRITER visited one of the city's secondary schools. "To get there he had to walk through streets torn up by bombs. On either side were stacks of broken bricks, evidence of the volunteer repair work started this spring. The people here are devoting part of their free time—the slogan, which appeared this spring is: 'Two hours of your spare time for the city—to clear the rubble, filling in bomb craters, collecting and burning garbage, planting trees, and so on.'

"On the black asphalt, divided by chalk into squares, we watched a group of children at play. The scene was symbolic. These little boys and girls playing in the streets of war-ravaged Pyongyang the same games that are played by children the world over, epitomized the indestructible strength of life which no bombs can destroy.

"Here is what we found in Secondary School No. 1, in the central district of the city. The building had been destroyed in an air raid two years ago, but classrooms had been fixed up for the smaller children in the basement and for the older ones in what remained of the ground floor. Some of the classes are held outdoors, in the vicinity of the school's sports grounds.

"The chairman of the city's People's Committee, Kim Sen Hak, a

former worker, told us that all school age children in the city were now attending school. Classes were held in two sessions: in the morning for the smaller children and in the afternoon for the older ones.

"There are not enough textbooks and school supplies generally but a way out has been found by organizing collective study groups: three or four children share one book. During the summer vacation the children themselves make some of the necessary supplies under the guidance of their teachers.

"Kim also informed us that by government decision all the higher educational establishments had been evacuated and continue to function in other areas."

The author says much is being done to help the people train the scientific personnel the country requires. The university recently graduated its first wartime class; a group of teachers received their diplomas at the Pedagogical Institute. "Despite all the difficulties," Sergievsky declared, "and they are many, life in the university and colleges has not come to a standstill." "Our youth," Kim said, "are eager to finish their studies and share in the building of new, democratic Korea." Kim invited us to visit the Academy of Science, founded during the war by decision of the government. The departments are directed by the country's leading scientists.

THE PARKS on the Moranbong slopes, Pyongyang's favorite recreation grounds before the war, are now disfigured by bomb craters. But at the foot of the hill,

just as before the war, are dozens of book stalls offering a wide choice of literature in Korean, Chinese, Japanese, English and Russian.

"This book mart is always thronged with people, for the thirst for knowledge is greater than ever. Wartime difficulties notwithstanding, the circulation of newspapers has increased substantially, but not enough to meet the growing demand. More books are being published and translated than before the war, but demand greatly exceeds circulation.

"Multi-colored theater bills are in evidence in all parts of Pyongyang. True, the theaters themselves have been destroyed, but the actors perform on makeshift stages in and around the city, and are busy rehearsing new plays and operas.

"This year the newly-established National Theater of Classical Opera presented an epic opera about Li Sun Sin, the famous 18th century Korean admiral. The repertoire of other theaters includes classical and modern plays. The theater is very popular here and tickets are hard to get.

NEAR the Moranbong, at the monument erected in honor of the Soviet Army, which liberated Korea in August 1945, we met two Heroes of Labor of the Korean People's Democratic Republic—Te Wu Sir, a textile worker, and Kim Jun Gyun, a locomotive driver whose name is well known in North Korea. In Pyongyang for a congress of front-rank workers, they had come to place a wreath at the foot of the monument on behalf of their fellow workers.

"From them we learned of the great labor enthusiasm displayed by the workers. Last year, the national economic program was fulfilled well within schedule, and gross industrial output was 19 percent above 1951. A further increase is envisaged for this year.

"The number of front-rank workers is increasing with every passing day. More than 3,000 shock brigades already have exceeded the prewar production quotas. Te-Du Sir, a miner and Hero of Labor, has accomplished as much as 12 times his production quota. Te Wu Sir last year fulfilled her three months' quota in 25 days.

"Love of their country and an indomitable will to defend its liberty and independence are the things that inspire this people," the author concludes. "Everyone is working tirelessly to bring peace to the land of Korea."

"The pulsating life of North Korea is perhaps most evident in Pyongyang. Calm and confident men of the People's Army walk through its streets where the children planted trees this spring. And it is with confidence, too, that the workers hurry to the factories, and the children to the schools. That is life—triumphant and all-conquering."

'Our Battle of Jericho'

(Continued from Page 3)

locals in the district had set up A-D committees. Parks rolled them into action with a program that began with a detailed survey of the personnel in each plant, the company's hiring policies, a box-score of Negro and Spanish-speaking men and women in each department.

The A-D committees carefully chose the most logical first targets and went to work—first preparing the white membership in these plants for the battle.

"It was a matter of showing these white workers the bread-and-butter facts of discrimination as it affects them," says Parks.

In these selected locals, the A-D committee held meetings each month, reaching the white stewards and then the white rank-and-file.

THE THEME of these meetings was self-interest, the cost of Jimcrow to the white worker, documented and proven. It's no secret that racial prejudice runs deep among many of the white foreign-born workers who make up the bulk of the production personnel in these plants. But many were won over, not on moral but on economic grounds.

"Once we were able to eliminate the possibility of the employer using white workers against Negroes," says Parks, "the battle was more than half won."

Historic Jimcrow patterns at plants like Pete Brennan Company and Pfälzer Brothers were the first to fall. Then in rapid succession came the hiring of four Negro women at the William Davies Packing Company in Chicago and the upgrading of Negro men. Libby's in Hammond, Indiana, cracked, as did Armour's in Gary.

In Chicago, Jeff Wade, a truck washer, was the first to take a job as a repairman in the Armour Tractor Department. Otha Hill, a beef house worker, was also transferred to the same kind of job.

AT WILSON and Armour, significant break-throughs were scored in the mechanical departments. Bill Campbell became a tinsmith at Wilson. And Sedrach Husband was put into armour's hydrogen gas department as a compressor operator.

In each case, Negro and white workers joined in breaching the Jimcrow line. The workers battled on anti-discrimination grievances in a way that convinced the companies they meant business.

Today, Negro workers have been placed on a preferred waiting list for jobs that Negroes never held in the long history of the Chicago stockyards—in the machine shop, fire department, pipe shop, electrical department, motor power shop.

The fight against Jimcrow has been contagious in this district, drawing in some of the locals that have in past dragged their feet on this issue.

Parks has met with the right-wing leadership of the Swift local and won their pledge to carry out the district A-D program.

However, the toughest part of the battle is still ahead, with formidable strongholds of bias yet to be tackled.

ONE OF THESE is the Reliable Packing plant in Chicago.



SAM PARKS

where Negroes have never worked. This plant, set in the heart of the "Back-of-the-Yards" Mexican community, also refuses to hire Spanish-speaking workers.

Others, such as Roberts & Oaks, employ Negro men but still refuse to hire Negro women.

Then, there is tough long-range fight which the UPWA is making to get dignified jobs for Negro workers in the general offices of the packinghouses. Out of 10,000 employed in these offices, there is not one Negro, other than janitors and cleaners.

"If Velde and McCarthy want to investigate subversion," says Parks, "here it is!"

IN THE RECENT joint action of the CIO and AFL unions in their industry, the packinghouse workers are pioneering in labor unity. In its A-D campaign, the UPWA is strengthening the unity of Negro and white workers.

Said Parks: "We hope we're setting an example that other unions will be encouraged to follow."

A Dressmaker Writes . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

portionate cut in the wages. The conditions in the union shops have in many places become worse than in the open shops.

The dressmakers, who once were considered among the highly paid workers, are to-day found among the lowest. This became possible only because of the cooperation of the leaders in the union with the bosses' association, in the direct and indirect wage cutting campaign.

Also because lack of democracy in the union, makes it impossible for us to have any say on the problems facing us.

DRESSMAKERS WILL NOT SUBMIT TO SLAVERY

The attempt of the leadership to break down our resistance by terror will fail. We have had a tradition of democratic rule in our union for many decades, and will fight to retain it.

Rous is making a mistake if he believes that intimidation and loss of jobs will strike fear into the workers. These actions will not solve the intolerable conditions in the trade.

The thousands of the strikers who were forced to take action in July, will not give up the fight and will eventually win.

A DRESSMAKER



District 65 Members Write to Their Union's Paper:

Fight Is Against McCarthyism!

Below is a copy of a letter submitted to *The Worker*, which was sent by a group of distributive workers to "Union Voice" paper of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, CIO:

To the Editor of "Union Voice":

THE JULY 12TH issue of "Union Voice" runs a page-wide heading entitled "Extreme Left and Right Leap at '65." One column is headed "The Communists attack us," and the other column is headed "The McCarthyites attack us." In one of the articles the "65" leadership accuses the Communist Party of "reaching into the gutter for the most despicable lying and anti-Semitic slanders ever perpetrated on the union," and concludes with remarks about "the Nazi-like attitude by the

Communist Party to be the enemy parts in the McCarthy camp." In the course of the article they state "... the crude slanders of union leaders once again reveal the Communist Party to be the enemy of District 65 and the D.P.O. and inimical to the entire labor movement."

WE WISH to register here our resentment and condemnation of such insinuations equating the Communist Party with the McCarthyites, the Veldes and the Hearst press. The excuse for launching this attack on the Party is the recent article in "Political Affairs," which deals with opportunism in District 65. In the course of the article P. A. discusses the dangers of a Jewish bourgeois nationalist approach in a trade union because it runs counter to the true class interests of the workers, Jewish and non-Jewish. Since when does opposition to Jewish bourgeois nationalism constitute anti-Semitism? Communist parties in all countries have always exposed the role of bourgeois nationalism in confusing the masses of the people and weakening their struggle against the ruling class. In the United States this struggle has taken the form of opposition to the chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism of our own ruling class. The Party has a proud record in the struggle against anti-Semitism and fascism in the time of Hitler, and today in the time of McCarthy. The Party exposes and calls for a fight against the renazification of Germany in the U. S. zone, and continually warns against the rising anti-Semitism in the U. S. today—the attacks on synagogues, on Jewish cemeteries, and on Jewish citizens in the streets of large cities. It calls for the alliance of all national groups in common struggle against reaction.

To the outrageous charge that the Communist Party has counterparts in the McCarthy camp, we need only to remind the union leadership that it is because of the Party's valiant fight against McCarthyism, for peace, and for Negro rights, that many Communist leaders are in jail today.

AS REGARDS the Party and its role in the labor movement, we should like to remind the union leadership of the tremendous contribution made by the Party to the building of the trade unions in the U.S., the fight for industrial unionism, the leadership given in the struggle for W.P.A., for unemployment insurance and social security, and in the struggle for F.E.P.C. The older 65ers recall the role of the Communists in building the union and their participation in every struggle and on every picket line. In the current struggle at Hearn only the working-class paper, the Daily Worker and *The Worker*, have given coverage to the strike and favorable editorial support.

In the Hearn's situation we have seen the employer raise the "Communist issue" as an excuse to reject the legitimate demands of the workers. McCarthy labels all democratic expression as subversive. The technique of fascism all over the world has always been to at-

tack the Communists in order to divide the people, but their actual target was the entire working class and its allies. It is too bad that the union leadership uses this same divisive tactic instead of aiming its fire at the enemies of the union and uniting all the workers against the common enemy.

WE ARE sure our union membership would like to really fight against the rising anti-Semitism that threatens the labor movement today. Let us then bring to the attention of our members the anti-Semitic connections of Senator McCarthy, who is closely allied with Upton Cluse, Joe Camp, Gerald L. K. Smith, Merwin K. Hart and other known pro-fascist. Jewish Life reports that in connection with the appeal of the SS troops who had murdered the American G.I.s at Malmedy, and had been sentenced to death, McCarthy defended the convicted Nazis and insisted that the American officers, not the Nazis, be subjected to lie detector tests.

Recently the Daily Worker reported that 30 neo-Nazi groups, meeting in the U.S. zone of Germany were addressed by a Mr. Edward Flackenstein, president of the Voters' Alliance of Americans of German Descent. Mr. Flacken-

Senate Report On McCarthy

A number of our readers have requested information on the Senate report on McCarthy's

There are

several

sources for

this information.

The New

Republic has

distributed

150,000

copies of

"The Finan-

cial Affairs of

McCarthy," a

15,000 word summary of the

official Senate report. Individual

copies can be obtained from the

New Republic, 1416 P. St., N.W.,

Washington 4, D. C., for 10

cents. Quantity rates have also

been announced by the maga-

zine.

The full text in book form is

available at the American for

Democratic Action, Washington,

D.C. (\$2.00) and at the Beacon

Press, Boston 8, Mass. (\$2.25).

stein told these neo-Nazis that their best friends in the United States were Senators McCarthy, Jenner, McCarran, and Dirksen. The conservative columnists, Joseph and Stewart Alsop have written that "McCarthy and McCarthy constitute a very real and imminent menace to the democratic rights of all Americans. . . . Behind McCarthy are the whole assortment of proto-fascist extremist groups."

DETROIT.—Drew Pearson let a

CM cat out of the bag with revelation that Sen. Homer Ferguson—CM's "No. 1 boy in the Senate"—high-pressed the Air Force to cancel its contract with Kaiser-Frazer, a General Motors competitor.

Now that Henry Kaiser is out looking for other work, he is using the opportunity to try to force Kaiser workers—members of UAW Local 142—to accept an inferior contract. He sees his chance to agree with the phony excuse for cancelling the contract—the one about inefficient and lazy workers—in order to profit from more work at less wages.

LOGGERS STRIKE

ENUNCLAW, Wash. (FP).—A strike immediately affecting only 20 loggers and two boommen but posing an ominous threat to union contracts in many industries, ended its third week here. Local 23-157, International Woodworkers (CIO) struck the logging operations of Dickman Lumber Co. near here.

The members of "65" have the understanding and the know-how to strike a tremendous blow against McCarthyism which aims to destroy the trade union movement and the democratic rights of the American people. If we all stand together and attack the enemy, we will win.

A Group of Distributive Workers

The Daily Worker forum

THE TRUCE:

Where do we go from here?

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An Eyewitness Account of the Signing of the Korea Truce

'U. S. Had Subordinates, But No Allies in This War'

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN (ALN)
PANMUNJOM.

THE ARMISTICE in the bloody, three-year Korean war was signed here July 27 in a wordless ceremony punctuated by booming guns from the nearby front.

As a correspondent who came to Panmunjom through China and North Korea, I can testify that in those countries the truce is regarded as the first serious step toward peace which will require further vigilance and great efforts to consolidate.

The armistice ceremony was simple but every detail reflected the big facts of the world today. The strict forms of equality observed proved that for the first time in its history the U. S. government was compelled to sit down to settle hostilities on terms which it did not dictate.

A STRIKING CONTRAST was provided in the composition of the negotiating sides. The Korean and Chinese people, linked in a common struggle, were represented by a joint delegation under Korean chairmanship, while the U. S.—which used its entire power to muster reluctant support and troops from many nations under the United Nations banner—negotiated alone.

South Korea was represented only as an observer. British, Australian and other non-American forces involved in the Korean fighting were represented at Panmunjom by a few members on

the security guard. They were under the command of an American junior officer and stood outdoors shouldering guns throughout the ceremony with their backs to the whole proceeding. Nothing could have been more symbolic of the fact that the U. S. had unwilling subordinates but no allies in this war.

LIKE THE armistice, the things I observed on the trip through North Korea gave the answer to the question of what the factors for peace are in the world today. Our group of correspondents for newspapers in Germany, Austria, Mongolia, Italy, the Soviet Union and eastern Europe moved rapidly over roads which American officers had repeatedly boasted were rendered "impassable" by bombing.

I saw people living, working and studying in cities reduced to ruins and noted that they looked strong, well fed and able to cultivate the soil with an efficiency that made North Korea's 1952 crop double that of the previous year.

When the cease-fire became effective I visited a hill along the front line. Until 10 o'clock the darkness was complete except for one constant vertical searchlight beam marking neutral Panmunjom. Then many lights suddenly appeared, some fixed, some moving, on vehicles and the roads on both sides of the front. Chinese troops came out in the open, one platoon singing in unison.

On the opposite side manned by American troops, GIs broke into repeated cheers despite the fact that Gen. Maxwell Taylor, UN commander, banned celebrations "due to the absence of victory."

★

THE NIGHT of the armistice I

In Memory of

ANNA TABARES

We pledge to carry on her work for PEACE and a Better World

LINCOLN SQUARE

Lt. Gen. WM. K. HARRISON Jr. LT. GEN. NAM IL
THEY SIGNED THE KOREA TRUCE

attended a dinner given by the Koreans and Chinese in honor of Peng Teh-huai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese troops and former vice-commander of China's famous Eighth Route Army. Those present at the dinner said they would never forget the warmth and mutual respect shown by the representatives of the peoples gathered there, their pride in having achieved peace, their sense of the movement of history and the constantly widening triumph of ordinary working people for their own cause.

Throughout the day in this

devastated land, men, women and children marched into the open squares to hear announcements that the truce had been signed. They paraded, waving flags, wearing their colorful national dress, looking fresh-faced and confident although they met amid unimaginable ruins. In Kaesong, 30,000 out of the total population of 50,000 turned out and later marched through the streets.

★
THE FACT that they could dis-

count the tremendous cost of their stand is the result of the heroism the Korean people have developed, not only in struggle but in constructive labor. In spite of constant destruction of their communications, they know that the railways kept going throughout the war. And in spite of the inevitable shortage due to American destruction of all factories above ground, they have built new ones underground that provided them with the essentials of everyday living.

Amid three years of death and destruction, they have demonstrated the triumph of life.

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JOHN T. McMANUS
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and family

on the birth of his

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CLUB CINEMA presents "Tour of the British Isles." No strain on the budget with this colorful film tour of the English countryside, Welsh music and the Sadler Wells Ballet. Comfortably Air Cooled. One show only Friday, Saturday and Sunday 9:15 p.m., 420 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

LLOYD GOUGH entertains at Film Division Party. Sat. Aug. 8, ASP Galleries, 35 W. 66th St. 8:30 p.m. Contr. \$1. Refreshments. Dancing.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Tour of the British Isles." (See details under Sat. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing from 8 p.m. on. 420 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

Coming FOR ONE WEEK, in the morning, take Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" with David Goldway; beginning Aug. 10 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 275 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Fee: \$1.

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Detroit Auto Union Leaders Welcome the Korea Truce

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD
PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 600, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people.

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all peoples. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun.

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death.

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man. . . .

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

WRITING for Gear and Axle workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders: we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons. . . .

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are trem-

(Contin...

The Worker

National
Edition

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Price 10 Cents

Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

Lowenfels is the eighth newspaper editor to be arrested under the Smith Act. In every city where these arrests took place and where an editor of a workingclass newspaper lived and worked, the Department of Justice made sure he was among those arrested.

THUS the pattern makes it clear that the Department is out to undermine the militant workingclass press—The Worker, Peoples World, Honolulu Record and others. It is seeking to do it systematically under the Smith Act, and it has been doing it systematically in its campaign to deport foreign born workingclass leaders and journalists.

There is a desperate need for a popular outcry against all the arrests under the Smith Act as moves toward fascism, the aim of which is to suppress all opposition to the big business program followed by the government.

AND there is also a great need for the readers of this paper to rally to its defense both by protesting against the arrest of the editors of The Worker by expanding readership and by collecting the funds necessary to our life.

Right now the fund situation is close to desperation. Three months ago, we appealed to our readers for \$100,000 to keep us going through the summer. We said we needed every cent of it, and we meant that. To date, we have collected only \$77,000 and we are in a deep hole. We ask that our readers pitch in and put us over the \$100,000 mark by mid-August as one way to answer these Smith Act arrests of our editors and others.



—The AFL News-Reporter

Labor Girds for Fight-Back as Congress Recesses

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

CLOSE-TO-THE-SCENE estimates of the first session of the 83rd Congress were that it provided only a foretaste of things to come. This foretaste was found eminently satisfactory to Big Business. But to labor, farmers, the Negro people — the majority of the country — it served grim warning that the GOP-Dixiecrat majority had cleared the ground for stepped-up attacks on rights and living standards when the second session convenes in January.

The CIO noted this danger in a call for the convening of a national CIO-PAC meeting in Washington Aug. 19, one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board. The call, signed by CIO president Walter P. Reuther and Jack Kroll, PAC director, warned that the first session of the 83rd Congress showed a "predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters" and an "earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years." Reuther and Kroll warned that

(Continued on Page 13)



—CIO News

The Prisoner From Terre Haute

'I Stand with My People'

By JOSEPH NORTH

PITTSBURGH

THE PRISONER who was twice elected to the Council of the greatest city in the world was brought under guard from the Terre Haute federal penitentiary to the pile of rocks and steel that is the Allegheny County jail and he is wearing civilian clothes for the first time in two years.

Benjamin J. Davis' presence here is strictly circumscribed, he may not exchange a single word of greeting to the many men and women who traveled by bus, train and plane to catch a glimpse of him. You know that he has served two years of juncrowed incarceration in Indiana—two of the five years of his framed-up sentence — and though he is thirty pounds less in weight his moral stature dominates this courtroom so that the table-full of prosecution lawyers seem like nervous pygmies in contrast.

AND THEN you see one of the most extraordinary dramas of the many that have happened in the sequence of epic stands the Smith Act prisoners have taken. You see this tall, calm man row his detractors in

their own stronghold. They have the armed police, they have the law that is slanted to the purposes of their own rule, they have what seems to be everything. He confronts them with his own integrity and the truth of his cause in which he believes, and his admirers, his associates, the many plain, straightforward people, they are Negro and they are white,

they come from Harlem and from elsewhere in New York and other cities, they know that he is the victor. He has won even though the judge spitefully cites him for contempt of court because he will not name names. "I will not act as a stoolpigeon" this man who has come from two years behind bars, declares. The prosecutor wanted the names of members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, many of whom came from the South.

YOU LISTEN to his calm exposition of the various questions he has come to elucidate as an expert witness on behalf of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victims on trial—Ben Carreathers, the revered man of his own people who sits at the table here, racked by tuberculosis, Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, James Dolsen, working-class heroes in their own right, trade union organizers, men of Labor.

He stands in a courtroom like other courtrooms; it is severe and silent, run by the prescribed rules which give the appearance of judicial impartiality but whose essence is as false as Hell. A sound recorder

with lights and whirring disks stands to catch every whisper in the courtroom; calendars from Andy Mellon's bank hang shamelessly on the walls. There is the mahogany wainscoting and the muted lights, the big window from which you can see the brand new skyscrapers of Mellon aluminum, and the other vast corporations that dominate this metropolis on the three great rivers whose banks are lined with the plants that manufacture most of the nation's steel.

And in the midst of this stands the man from Georgia, his young face lean and lined, now, but lit with that inner fire so characteristically his. You think of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, of W. E. B. DuBois and Pettis Perry. He speaks of the oppression of the Negroes in America, his people, of the oppression of the workingclass, his class, he speaks of peace, of equality, and he expounds the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the position of the Communist Party, which he testifies, is his party and of which he is so proud.

ALL DAY MONDAY he is on
(Continued on Page 13)



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

GM PROFITS SOAR—

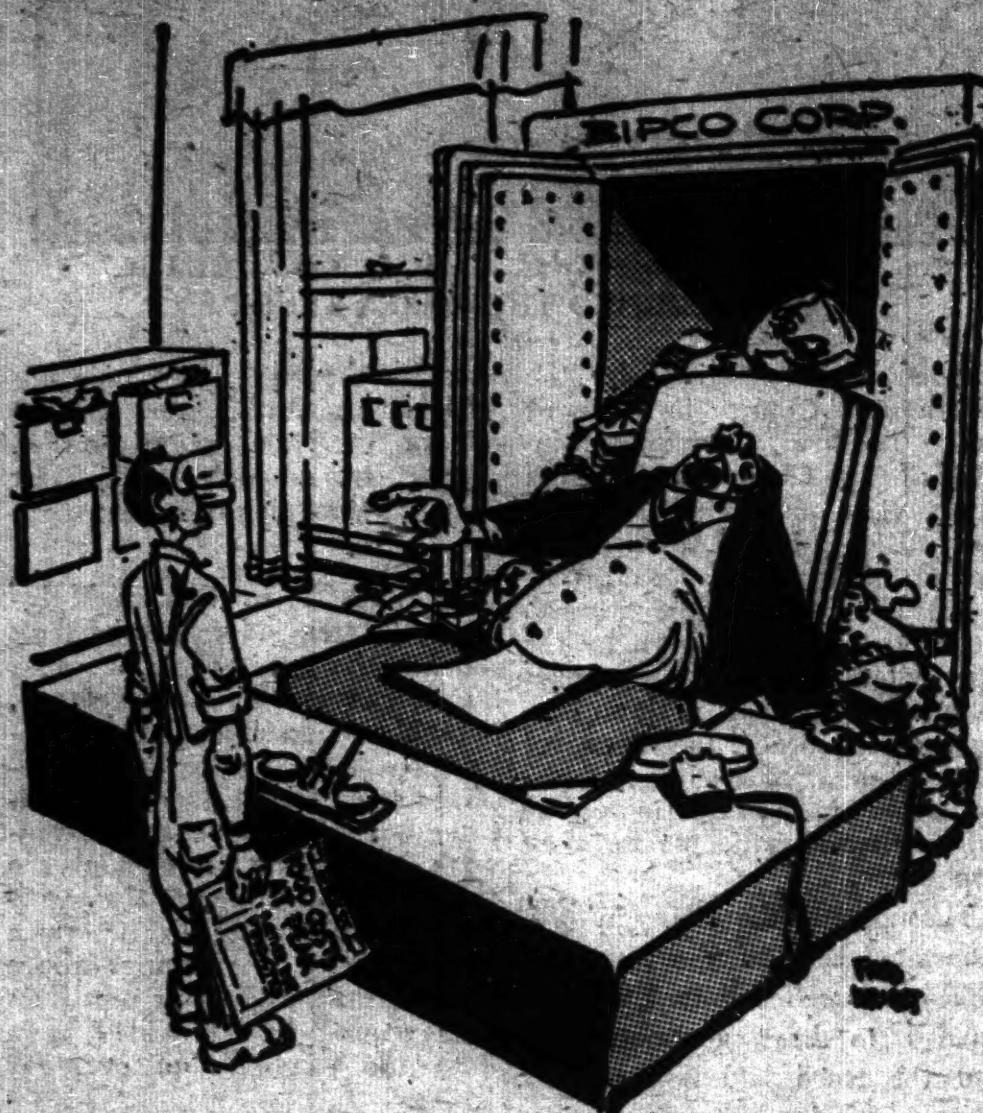
But Other Signs Point to Coming Let-Down
As Local UAW Leaders Urge 30-Hour Week

DETROIT.—Since C. E. Wilson stepped into the Defense Department, the corporation he left behind him has not had to enter the poor house. Net General Motors profits rose from \$269 million during the first six months of 1952 to \$313 million during the same period this year. War material sales rose by 39 percent in this period—from \$679,000,000 to \$942,000,000.

GM car and truck sales boomed

—but higher inventories on hand may indicate a coming let-down.

While the Automobile Manufacturers Association voiced optimism



OUR COUNTRY FACING ITS MOST CRITICAL PERIOD AND YOU WORRY ABOUT AN INSIGNIFICANT THING LIKE EATING!

Battle Sub-Standard Wages in Strike at Marquis Restaurant

CHICAGO.—The AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees had the 11 Marquis restaurants tied up this week in one of the most effective strikes of its kind ever conducted here.

Only a tiny trickle of patrons walked through the picketlines at the restaurants which are all located on the North and Northwest Side.

The union's charge of sub-standard wages was borne out by a

such cases of Marquis workers as that of Mrs. Blanche Butler, 3901 Sheridan, an employee of the chain for nine years.

She said her pay for a 48-hour week was \$21.00 up until two years. At that time, the company laid off the dishwasher. Mrs. Butler was compelled to fill in on the dishwashing job, for which she was paid an additional \$2 a

week.

The Ford hierarchy apparently is convinced that the rumblings in some dealer circles of overproduction or of threatened market saturation do not apply to Lincolns, Mercurys or Fords. This feeling is not shared by Ford local union leaders.

Until the recent layoff and short week, more 1953 Dodges were built than any other model in a like period. Now, however, the Dodge workers foresee a grim period. UAW Local 3 President Joe Cheal writes in Dodge Main News:

"Once again the automobile industry is faced with mass layoffs and once again the workers takes the rap. The policy of the industrialists seems to be to gather all the profits without regard for their workers' welfare. . . .

"There are several answers to this problem. One: the industrialists can stop this mad rush for profits and spread the work over the year. This it seems they cannot do without government spending.

"Another way is to cut the retiring age from 65 years to 60 years, thereby creating more jobs for the younger people. Another way is the 30-hour work week with 40 hours' pay. Still another way is the Guaranteed Yearly Wage, WE MEAN LIVING WAGE. . . .

"I know that the people of the Dodge Main Plant who have been laid off, and those who are working short weeks, are crying for a chance to earn a decent living without fear of their life savings being taken away from them. There must be a way to settle the problem, and we of the Union intend to keep pressing forward until we find the answer.

ONE of the answers—in addition to shorter hours and higher pay—put forward forcefully in last week's *Ford Facts* by UAW Local 600 President Stellato (see elsewhere in this paper) is that of a lasting peace and then trade with each for all involved. This com-

Auto Union Wins 91-Day Strike

SOMERSET, Pa.—One of the of hundreds of other workers, who toughest strikes in Western Pennsylvanian, though involving relatively few workers, was won by the CIO United Auto Workers, Local 1237, when in a 91-day strike the union forced the De-Vilbiss Co. plant here to grant them 45-worker unit hourly increases of from 10 to 22 cents with second and third shift differentials of 5 and 6½ cents, respectively.

In addition the year contract provides for two daily rest periods, exclusive of washup time; paid vacations and six paid holidays; job classifications with posting and bidding for jobs; and paid life and insurance welfare. The contract is for a year with a wage reopening clause effective in six months. In place of the increases being retroactive the workers will be paid for 40 hours at the new rates.

The union reports that the strike had been preceded by over two years of organizing work during which the company did everything possible to impede its efforts.

2,000 W. PA. STEELWORKERS IN WILDCAT WALKOUT

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—Some 2,000 workers at the Universal Cyclops plant quit their homes in a wildcat protest July 29 over the suspension for five days of 38 employees in the cold steel department for refusal to work Sunday, July 19.

The union had scheduled its annual picnic for July 19. After its posting on the announcement board in the plant the company put up a notice of a change in operating schedules which required overtime work in the cold steel section on that day. Union leaders declared the company had them rearranged the schedule so as not to conflict with the outing but that it had later changed its mind. The men, however, felt they were justified in going on with the picnic and they did so," said the unionist.

The new staggered-work schedule has met with strong objections on the part of the workers.

CARPET WORKERS GET 5-CENT HIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Some 250 AFL carpet and drapery workers in the Kaufman, Gimbel, Home, Frank & Seder and Rosenbaum's Dept. stores were given a five-cent hourly wage, retroactive to Nov. 1, in an arbitration decision by Arbitrator Herman A. Gray of New York. The union had rejected this increase when offered by the stores.

WESTINGHOUSE TESTERS SUSPEND OVERTIME BAN

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The dispute between the 450 testers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. over demands for wage hikes that had led to a three weeks idling of several thousand employees has ended temporarily with the agreement of the testers to work overtime when requested by the company.

In return for this concession officials of the corporation have promised to sit down and further discuss the testers' problems with an open mind." The refusal of the testers as a group to work overtime had led to three "disciplinary" suspensions of three days each for all involved. This com-



An Eyewitness Account of the Signing of the Korea Truce

'U. S. Had Subordinates, But No Allies in This War'

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN (ALN)
PANMUNJOM.

THE ARMISTICE in the bloody, three-year Korean war was signed here July 27 in a wordless ceremony punctuated by booming guns from the nearby front.

As a correspondent who came to Panmunjom through China and North Korea, I can testify that in those countries the truce is regarded as the first serious step toward peace which will require further vigilance and great efforts to consolidate.

The armistice ceremony was simple but every detail reflected the big facts of the world today. The strict forms of equality observed proved that for the first time in its history the U. S. gov-

ernment was compelled to sit down to settle hostilities on terms which it did not dictate.

A STRIKING CONTRAST was provided in the composition of the negotiating sides. The Korean and Chinese people, linked in a common struggle, were represented by a joint delegation under Korean chairmanship, while the U. S.—which used its entire power to muster reluctant support and troops from many nations under the United Nations banner—negotiated alone.

South Korea was represented only as an observer. British, Australian and other non-American forces involved in the Korean fighting were represented at Pan-

munjom by a few members on the security guard.

They were under the command of an American junior officer and stood outdoors shouldering guns throughout the ceremony with their backs to the whole proceeding. Nothing could have been more symbolic of the fact that the U. S. had unwilling subordinates but no allies in this war.

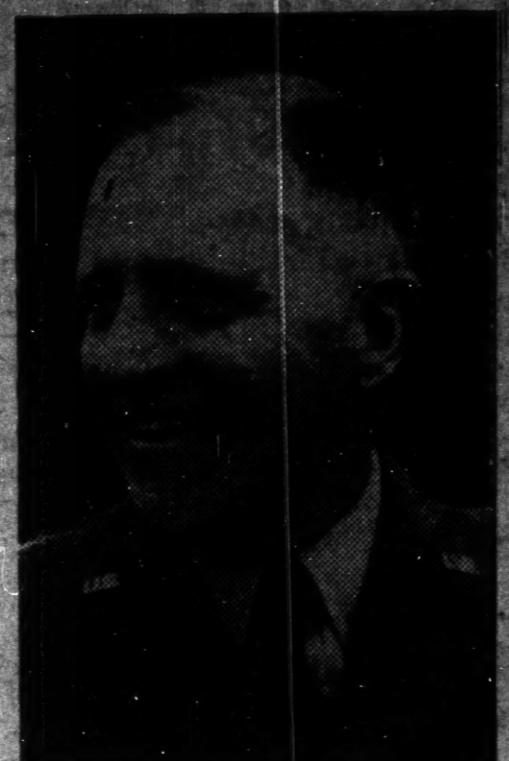
LIKE THE armistice, the things I observed on the trip through North Korea gave the answer to the question of what the factors for peace are in the world today. Our group of correspondents for newspapers in Germany, Austria, Mongolia, Italy, the Soviet Union and eastern Europe moved rapidly over roads which American officers had repeatedly boasted were rendered "impassable" by bombing.

I saw people living, working and studying in cities reduced to ruins and noted that they looked strong, well fed and able to cultivate the soil with an efficiency that made North Korea's 1952 crop double that of the previous year.

When the cease-fire became effective I visited a hill along the front line. Until 10 o'clock the darkness was complete except for one constant vertical searchlight beam marking neutral Panmunjom. Then many lights suddenly appeared, some fixed, some moving, on vehicles and the roads on both sides of the front. Chinese troops came out in the open, one platoon singing in unison.

On the opposite side manned by American troops, GIs broke into repeated cheers despite the fact that Gen. Maxwell Taylor, UN commander, banned celebrations "due to the absence of victory."

THE NIGHT of the armistice I

Lt. Gen. WM. K. HARRISON Jr. LT. GEN. NAM IL
THEY SIGNED THE KOREA TRUCE

attended a dinner given by the Koreans and Chinese in honor of Peng Teh-huai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese troops and former vice-commander of China's famous Eighth Route Army. Those present at the dinner said they

although they met amid unimaginable ruins. In Kaesong, 30,000 out of the total population of 50,000 turned out and later marched through the streets.

THE FACT that they could discount the tremendous cost of their stand is the result of the heroism the Korean people have developed, not only in struggle but in constructive labor. In spite of constant destruction of their communications, they know that the railways kept going throughout the war. And in spite of the inevitable shortage due to American destruction of all factories above ground, they have built new ones underground that provided them with the essentials of everyday living.

Amid three years of death and destruction, they have demonstrated the triumph of life.



GI'S GET THE GOOD NEWS—Marines, weary after a battle, read the news of the truce ending the Korea fighting.

A GARY LEADER COMES HOME

'There're Worse Things Than Prison,' Says Mrs. Hyndman

By CARL HIRSCH

CARY, Ind.—When Mrs. Katherine Hyndman walked out of the Crown Point, Indiana jail last Wednesday, she learned for the first time that the war in Korea was over.

Her 10 months imprisonment under the McCarran Act was directly connected with her opposition to this unpopular war.

In its deportation case against her, the government tried to show that she was an "undesirable alien" because she distributed a peace leaflet at the Gary steel mills on July 1, 1950, a few days after the Korean war began.

"I feel that I have been vindicated," she said, "by the fact that people throughout the world have forced the conclusion of this senseless war."

MRS. HYNDMAN, slight and greyed, was back in her Gary home, resuming the life she had been torn from Oct. 7, when she was seized by immigration authorities and held without bail.

"I've been robbed of almost a year of my life," she said, recounting the wasteful months in the Crown Point jail, where she was virtually cut off from the outside world.

Although released in the course of a mounting struggle conducted by her many friends in this area, Mrs. Hyndman still faces the threat of deportation. She was finally released without bail, but subject to the restrictions of so-called supervisory parole. Under these provisions, she must report weekly to a parole officer.

PRISON LIFE, drab and stupefying as it was, could not smother



MRS. HYNDMAN

the warm and neighborly concern with the welfare of others for which Mrs. Hyndman is so well known here.

It was because of her rich personality and her deep social outlook that the other women prisoners at Crown Point came to love and respect her.

"They were all women who needed help," she said, "women who had somehow run afoul of a brutal and corrupt social order which pretends to cherish the family but actually destroys it."

SHE was the only long-term federal prisoner in this county jail. And during her stay there, hundreds of women came through, some on their way to long sentences in the state penitentiary.

"We got along very well," she related, "and even those women who had committed horrible crimes proved to be sociable and cooperative in our efforts to make prison life less disagreeable."

She related that when the was

everything they could to help her. "They even offered to wash my clothes and clean my cell," she said, "but I wouldn't allow it."

MRS. HYNDMAN fought boredom by working as hard as she could, by doing calisthenics and by adhering to a rigid daily schedule of improvised activities. There was no program of recreation in the jail, nor were prisoners permitted to have any useful literature to read.

She said she was sustained by the letters from her friends that gave her some idea of what was happening in the world-wide struggle for peace and of the growing movement to stop McCarthyism.

During the long ordeal, her courage remained high. And even when the question of her release was still in doubt, she refused to sign the terms of a parole which cut her off from the things she has believed in and the people she has known all of her life.

"THERE are some things worse than going to jail," she said, "giving up your principles, crawling on your belly before the government agencies and inquisition committees, losing your own self-respect."

As we spoke to her and her steelworker husband, Ralph Hyndman, her home had once again become a lively center where friends and neighbors were attracted by the personal magnetism of this remarkable little woman.

The phone rang and it was a former "cellmate" or hers, a woman whose home had been shattered by drunkenness and despair. In



FOUR STEELWORKERS DIED and 12 others were injured in the collapse of this rail span at the Pittsburgh Steel Co. in Monessen, Pa. Men were below, eating lunch, when the cars poured tons of iron ore down on them.

gave her a few words of shrewd advice and of encouragement and offered whatever other help she could give.

The doorbell rang in this busy household, and it was a neighbor with a platter heaped high with home-made strudel.

"We're glad to have you home again," she said, "We've missed you so much."

IT SEEMED that all day the "welcome home" greetings continued. All of the visitors and callers expressed the hope that Mrs. Hyndman was now home "for good." They realized what a campaign must be conducted now demanding that Attorney General Brownell cancel the deportation order against this valiant and generous woman.

Mrs. Hyndman's aged mother, infirm and threatened with blindness, was among the first to greet her. Even in the tender exchange

Is GM Behind Kaiser Mess?

DETROIT.—Drew Pearson let a GM cat out of the bag with revelation that Sen. Homer Ferguson—GM's "No. 1 boy in the Senate"—high-pressed the Air Force to cancel its contract with Kaiser-Frazer, a General Motors competitor.

Now that Henry Kaiser is out looking for other work, he is using the opportunity to try to force Kaiser workers—members of UAW Local 142—to accept an inferior contract. He sees his chance to agree with the phony excuse for cancelling the contract—the one about inefficient and lazy workers—in order to profit from more

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 600, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people.

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all peoples. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun. . . .

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death.

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man. . . .

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

WRITING for Gear and Axle workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders; we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons. . . .

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are tremendous possibilities. (Continued on Page 13)



Vol. XVIII, No. 32
16 Pages

August 9, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

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Re-registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

—26—

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By BERNARD BURTON

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By JOSEPH NORTH

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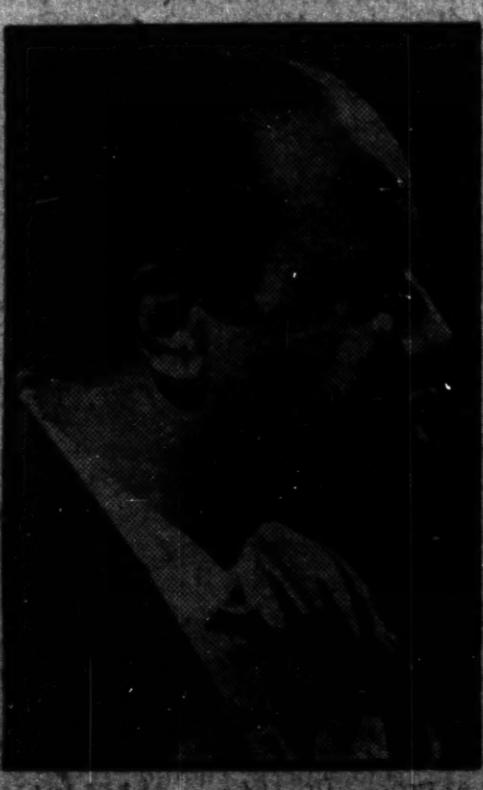
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ALL DAY MONDAY he is on (Continued on Page 13)



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Rent Boosts as High as 100% as Controls End

CHICAGO (FP)

TENANTS in most affected cities had their rents boosted an average of 10 to 15 percent as federal controls died for 5 million dwellers, but some renters reported increases of more than 100 percent.

Thus did the federal rent control program, which covered 16 million homes and apartments in all big cities and many smaller communities at its peak in 1946, all but die.

After midnight July 31 federal lids remained on only between 120,000 and 180,000 homes and apartments in around 150 communities.

Federal rent lids expired in a dozen big cities and about 1,500 other communities. These included Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Boston and Philadelphia rents remained under control by local action.

Congress said federal rent lids could continue beyond July 31 only in "critical defense housing areas" which meet new and higher standards.

"Critical" areas are those where the government has imposed rent lids because of housing shortages resulting from mobilization activities dating back to the Korean outbreak.

Henry du Lawrence, a realtors' spokesman at Cleveland, said boosts were "gratifyingly low" but reports from one slum area said rents there were going up 100 percent from \$25 to \$50.

A Chicago fair rent committee recommended an average increase of 10 percent to landlords but there were several thousand complaints of excesses and movers reported they were doing a booming business.



ARMA STRIKERS are joined on the picket line by workers from the Sperry Corp., as Long Island police seek to hold them back. Plant near Mineola was struck last week. In bottom picture Rita Clark and June Maxwell lie on the ground after they were run down by cars driven by company officials.

Halley, Transit and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

TWO LETTERS from readers on the leaflet issued by the American Labor Party on the fare increase raise a number of interesting questions.

One, signed "A Reader," says: "The ALP leaflet on the fare steal was a big disappointment to me, what with its talk of Dewey-Impellitteri, Republican-Democratic collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery—throwing them into the same pot. What do you think?"

On the other hand, a reader, J. R., tells with enthusiasm how my daughter and myself distributed 2,500 leaflets, getting to the subway at 6 a.m. She adds:

"Don't you think that it is very tragic for any real progressive to work against the ALP directly or indirectly by praising Halley, etc.?"

THE TWO LETTERS taken together, open up a useful discussion on which I would like to express some opinions and on which other readers will no doubt want to comment.

First, as to the question of throwing City Council President Rudolph Halley into the same pot with Dewey and Impellitteri. I think "A Reader" has a point here. I don't see how anyone could convince New Yorkers that Halley has the same position on the transit steal as Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. New Yorkers, knowing commercial and realty interests, should be able to see that the ONLY program

now opposing Impellitteri in the Democratic primary, were the only two members of the Board of Estimate to vote against the Transit Authority which raised the fare.

One could argue from now to

doomsday about the personal moti-

ations of a Halley or a Wagner

but the working people of this city

see that a "yes" vote is not the

same as a "no" vote.

NOR IS IT a question of "praising Halley," as J.R. seems to fear. But it is a fact that both Halley and Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, and in the eyes of the people of this city, are foes of the fare steal. To ignore that fact, or to fly in the face of it, simply makes it more difficult, in my opinion, to bring home to the voters the important messages which progressives DO have to contribute in this campaign.

On the other hand, the zeal for the ALP which got J.R. to the subway station at 6 o'clock in the morning, is greatly to be admired. And I hope that the criticism which "A Reader" raised about the leaflet didn't dampen his enthusiasm for working for the ALP.

For the leaflet had another section to it which is of the utmost importance and which "A Reader" seems to ignore. This is where the ALP gives its program for solving the financial crisis of the city—a program which stresses the

which has been advanced to solve the financial crisis at the expense of the wealthy, and not through "economics," as proposed early in the transit fight by Halley, and which would bear down on the workers. (The ALP's transit program is in line with its entire program on municipal issues and on the connection between them and the struggles for peace and against McCarthyism.)

IT SEEMS TO ME that this program of the ALP's needs to be spread far and wide throughout the city. Above all, it needs to be pressed upon candidates like Halley and Wagner. Certainly, Liberal Party supporters of Halley will want him to come out, for example, for a people's solution to the financial crisis. And certainly it is to the interest of that section of the labor movement which is supporting Wagner in the Democratic primary to have him come out for a transit program which will convince people that he means business.

What I am trying to get at, is that the ALP, with its sound program for the people, has a vital part to play in this campaign, in helping advance the people's movements within the other parties, and in bringing prestige and strength to the ALP itself.

Whatever differences of opinion may be expressed about the best tactics for the ALP to pursue, these differences should be discussed within the framework of

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Taft-Hartley Law Hits Miners • Farm Machine Plant Layoffs

A U.S. DISTRICT COURT at Abingdon, Va., ordered the United Mine Workers to pay \$225,000 in damages to the non-union Laurel Branch Coal Co. The company brought suit under Taft-Hartley on a claim that a secondary boycott forced it out of business.

Through and since the war the United Mine Workers paid a total of \$3,720,000 in damages under the wartime Smith-Connally Law and later Taft-Hartley.

THOUSANDS of farm equipment workers face layoffs in midwest plants in the continuing crisis of agriculture and the downward trend of farm income. Biggest layoff so far, 2,300, was announced by International Harvester at its Rock Island, and East Moline, Ill., plants. Most other producers of farm implements reported shutdowns and layoffs.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND over-the-road truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut struck for a 15-cent-an-hour raise tying up practically all New England motor freight. . . . Milwaukee's 7,500 CIO brewery workers, out 78 days, ratified 3 to 1, a new pact providing a 20-cent-an-hour raise, retention of the 40-hour week and five half-hour lunch periods a week on company time; a 10-cent hourly pension plan and a raise of 7½ cents to go into effect March, 1954. . . . Fifteen hundred DC phone workers (CIO) walked out for a raise of 8½c an hour. . . . local strikes for raises are spreading rapidly in the northwest lumber regions following the recent stalled negotiations and defeat of an International Woodworkers of America strike referendum. . . . 35,000 workers in 69 California cannery plants struck on call of the AFL. Can-

ery Workers Council. . . . The new giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Morristown, Pa., had a two-day unauthorized walkout affecting more than 2,000 workers.

THE SHERMAN Anti-Trust Law, shelved for some years as an anti-labor weapon, was revived in Louisiana with an indictment naming the Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union, Local 312, six of its officers, and Henry E. Hasivar, vice-president of the Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, for alleged price-fixing. The union has been enforcing union conditions in the strawberry market.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER readied a message for delivery to Congress on Taft-Hartley amendments, but withheld it. It was published in full in the Wall Street Journal. In the main the changes are designed to favor the building trades and liberalize interpretation of some of the provisions. It would also eliminate the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but replace them with a more sweeping thought-control law for labor officials.

THE MAJORITY of the cooks and stewards on West Coast ships are signing up with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union announced. The ILWU signed up 1,620 of 2,154 workers on 124 ships contacted. Still to be canvassed are workers of 103 freighters and one passenger ship. When the canvass is completed the ILWU will call on the shipowners to bargain. Plans call for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, of which the workers are members, to become an autonomous local in the ILWU.

Link Top GOPers to Strike-Bound Arma

By ELIHU S. HICKS

AFTER TWO WEEKS of the "Battle of Carle Place" it has become clear that the strike of 4,500 workers of the Arma Corporation is not "just another strike" between the workers, represented by Locals 460 and 464, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Long Island electric machinery company.

As the strike developed, the sides shaped up like this:

On one side, backing the Arma bosses, the Nassau County Republican Party, headed by Republican National Committeeman Russell Sprague, called the GOP-run police department, county court system, and the big business press into the fray.

In the other corner, behind the striking workers, the IUE-CIO found itself carrying the ball for all labor.

NATIONAL AND STATE politics became openly involved in the strike a week ago when Arma vice-president Richard Smyth rammed his automobile into the picket line, injuring several workers. When the workers demanded the boss' arrest on felonious assault charges, according to union attorney Irving Abramson, they were told in court that it couldn't be done because an automobile is not a "dangerous weapon."

Abramson argued the point and won out.

Then the cops reported that they couldn't find Smyth all day Monday. Abramson declared last week that Smyth had been seen

Police Headquarters at 6 p.m. Monday evening.

When Smyth finally showed up in court he announced that he was being represented by the law firm of Russell Sprague, GOP Gov. Dewey's top down-state aide.

A few minutes research in the public library revealed the connection between Arma and the Republican Party. The board of directors of the Arma Corp., a subsidiary of the giant American Bosch Corp. (total assets in 1952: \$48,983,258), is headed by Joseph E. Bidder, president of the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc. Operating in New York and California, Twin Coast publishes the New York Journal of Commerce and the Long Beach (Cal) Independent Press Telegraph. Both are strongly Republican papers.

The Arma workers, however, are showing that they mean to win their demands for a living wage and job security. Joined on the lines by shop stewards, IUE-CIO, from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. and United Auto Workers shops nearby, they are telling the company to let the politicians man the machine.

IUE Local 460 president Joseph Molletta warned the workers that they have a tough battle ahead and was answered by a unanimous ENTERING REPUBLICAN cry of "We'll fight it out" from PARTY HEADQUARTERS less than two blocks away from County Court, where the membership meeting was held.

District 65 Members Write to Their Union's Paper:

Fight Is Against McCarthyism!

Below is a copy of a letter submitted to *The Worker*, which was sent by a group of distribution workers to "Union Voice" paper of the *Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, CIO*:

To the Editor of "Union Voice":

THE JULY 12TH issue of "Union Voice" runs a page-wide heading entitled "Extreme Left and Right Leap at 65." One column is headed "The Communists attack us," and the other column is headed "The McCarthyites attack us." In one of the articles the "65" leadership accuses the Communist Party of "reaching into the gutter for the most despicable lying and anti-Semitic slanders ever perpetrated on the union," and concludes with remarks about "the Nazi-like attitude by the

Communist Party to be the enemy parts in the McCarthy camp." In the course of the article they state "... the crude slanders of union leaders once again reveals the Communist Party to be the enemy of District 65 and the D.P.O. and inimical to the entire labor movement."

tack the Communists in order to divide the people, but their actual target was the entire working class and its allies. It is too bad that the union leadership uses this same divisive tactic instead of aiming its fire at the enemies of the union and uniting all the workers against the common enemy.

WE WISH to register here our resentment and condemnation of such insinuations equating the Communist Party with the McCarthyites, the Veldes and the Hearst press. The excuse for launching this attack on the Party is the recent article in "Political Affairs," which deals with opportunism in District 65. In the course of the article P. A. discusses the dangers of a Jewish bourgeois nationalist approach in a trade union because it runs counter to the true class interests of the workers, Jewish and non-Jewish. Since when does opposition to Jewish bourgeois nationalism constitute anti-Semitism? Communist parties in all countries have always exposed the role of bourgeois nationalism in confusing the masses of the people and weakening their struggle against the ruling class. In the United States this struggle has taken the form of opposition to the chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism of our own ruling class. The Party has a proud record in the struggle against anti-Semitism and fascism in the time of Hitler, and today in the time of McCarthy. The Party exposes and calls for a fight against the renazification of Germany in the U. S. zone, and continually warns against the rising anti-Semitism in the U. S. today—the attacks on synagogues, on Jewish cemeteries, and on Jewish citizens in the streets of large cities. It calls for the alliance of all national groups in common struggle against reaction.

DETROIT.—Drew Pearson let a GM cat out of the bag with revelation that Sen. Homer Ferguson—GM's "No. 1 boy in the Senate"—high-pressed the Air Force to cancel its contract with Kaiser-Frazer, a General Motors competitor.

Now that Henry Kaiser is out looking for other work, he is using the opportunity to try to force Kaiser workers—members of UAW Local 142—to accept an inferior contract. He sees his chance to agree with the phony excuse for cancelling the contract—the one about inefficient and lazy workers—in order to profit from more work at less wages.

LOGGERS STRIKE

ENUNCLAW, Wash. (FP).—A strike immediately affecting only 20 loggers and two boommen but posing an ominous threat to union contracts in many industries, ended its third week here. Local 23-157, International Woodworkers (CIO) struck the logging operations of Dickman Lumber Co. near here.

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953

No Rent Controls in Many Parts of State

EXPIRATION of Federal Rent Control last month left tenants in many Jersey communities without protection from greedy real estate interests. Many local governing bodies failed or refused to invoke the state rent control law. Reports of tremendous rent hikes were current even before federal controls had expired.

In Essex County only seven communities including Newark now have rent controls. In Union County only Elizabeth and six other towns are left with controls. All controls have been abolished in Hunterdon, Monmouth, Sussex and Warren counties. In Passaic County only Paterson and Passaic have controls. Bergen County de-controlled 48 municipalities out of 70, while in Morris only two towns are protected. Somerset shows only five areas controlled out of 21. Brightest spots in the picture, as far as tenants are concerned, are Middlesex where a majority of its municipalities retained controls, and Hudson where the state law was invoked in all areas in the county.

STATE LAW WEEK

Because of weaknesses in the state law, the CIO had urged Gov. Driscoll to call a special session of the legislature in order to strengthen the now inadequate law. Unless there is a real movement, organized by labor, tenant and peoples' organizations throughout the state there is little hope that Driscoll will call the legislature back for this purpose.

Rent increases are possible in many ways even where tenants are under state control. Where there is no controls at all, the sky's the limit.

Landlords can increase rents (under the state law) when they show that the number of occupants of a dwelling has increased, for "higher operating costs," for major improvements or increased services, when net operating income falls below set minimum, for a disparity between the rent and comparable units in the area, and for "unusual circumstances." There is no limit as to what the landlords may charge a new tenant.

DRISCOLL PICKS LANDLORD

Gov. Driscoll's first choice for state rent control director was William C. Cope of Glen Ridge. But the Governor was forced to drop that choice in a hurry when it developed that Cope himself was a landlord, with financial interests in a big apartment building.

Driscoll then appointed only a part-time director, Chester Ligham, counsel to the state Department of Conservation and Economic Development, to direct the tremendous job of administering the state law.

BAN SLAVE FLAG

An Asbury Park survey reveals that none of the city's eight department stores are selling the banner of the slave owners—the Confederate Flag. In fact the local paper reports one store, McGroarty's, has even banned it.

AROUND THE STATE

PORK—OR PROFIT?

If you can't afford pork chops, now that it's more expensive than sirloin steak, here's a lesson on how capitalism works, straight from one who knows—a Trenton meat packer, Clifford Case, president of Case's Pork Pack Co.:

"The market for pork by-products has deteriorated considerably. . . . For example, a new synthetic takes the place of hides. Fats which used to bring 18 to 20 cents a pound now sells for 8 or 9 cents. The wholesale butchers' loss on these items has to be passed on to the consumer of the bacon and ham." (Our emphasis.)

WHOSE HARDSHIP?

Construction of new housing along Elizabeth's Front St. has stopped dead because the Republicans in control of Congress cut federal housing funds. . . . Same thing happened in Newark, where 528 proposed units for the Third Ward were wiped out.

Says the Newark News: ". . . It's hard to comprehend how House members, who have shown such solicitude for the underprivileged of Europe and Asia, could deny to our underprivileged the limited housing relief President Eisenhower requested."

AIRPORT OPENS—MORE DANGER

While the press-agents were whooping it up about the opening of the new terminal at Newark Airport, nearly 2,000 nearby residents in Elizabethport renewed their protests against low-flying planes.

Nearly all of the 1,827 signatures to the protest were collected in a single Sunday, outside four Roman Catholic churches and one Greek Catholic Church. Clergymen joined the parishioners, and, as the Newark News said:

"It was pointed out that from these churches alone a vastly greater number of petition signers could have been obtained in a longer campaign."

FULL SAFETY? NOT HERE . . .

Meanwhile, Gen. Doolittle, in charge of airport safety probes after the three plane crashes in Elizabeth, has admitted that the fine new standards he set up have nothing to do with Newark Airport.

At last week's dedication of the new terminal, he came right out with it:

"We did not propose that the design ideals for new airports should be arbitrarily used. . . . Existing airports must continue to serve even though they cannot be expected to meet all these criteria."

Jersey Hails Truce, Peace Hopes Grow

"The armistice is wonderful. Now let's get our boys home and keep them home, by talking out all differences at the forthcoming political conference."

That's how a letter to the Trentonian from a Illinois woman, head of a Save Our Sons Committee, starts off.

"As American parents interested in maintaining peace we resolve that there shall be NO MORE KOREAS. . . . The lesson of Korea is that force does not solve problems between nations."

Despite a concerted drive by practically all newspapers in Jersey to play down the peoples' relief at the ending of the war, the above sentiments really express the feelings of untold numbers of Jerseyans, G.I.s and civilians alike.

Clarence Moseley of Paterson, a quadruple amputee, said: "I would have liked us to have won the war but it's better to have it end, even though we can't claim a complete victory. At least the fighting has stopped. That's the important thing. I've got buddies over there."

"I hope that my buddies will be able to come home and we can settle down to a peaceful life" said Sgt. Joseph Burke of Orange, now in the Marine Corps.

Sgt. John Yaros of Fords who served in World War II as well as in Korea thought the truce would stand up. He said "I hope there isn't going to be a third time. Twice is enough."

And Lt. Bruce Ogilvie of Pompton Lakes said "I hope it's true. We left a lot of good boys over. We lost too many to lose any more."

Interspersed among the talk of these Marines were comments indicating that many of them were still deluded by anti-communist propaganda. Still the main effect was one of a fervent desire for peace by the men who had done the fighting.

The sentiment was the same among the civilian population. Distributors of the NJ Peace Crusade leaflets reported a uniformly good response to the call for negotiations among the big powers. In the Negro community in Jersey City's 8th ward the response was especially enthusiastic. Many questions were asked, in a sympathetic way, about the Peace Crusade, what did it stand for, who were its officers, etc.

Even the politicians, from Driscoll on down, recognizing the peoples' joy at the truce, had to hail the ending of the war. At the same time they issued warnings about a non-existent "Communist threat."

The Progressive Party of New Jersey, in a letter to President Eisenhower, asked ". . . why does our government alone refuse to agree with government heads of England, France, India and Russia for a top level meeting now to discuss methods of ending the cold war and preventing future bloodshed?"

New Jersey SHOP TALK

87 HOURS A WEEK

Linden, N. J.—Sweatshop speed-up that forced General Motors workers in Linden to work compulsory overtime, sometimes reaching 12½ hours a day for seven days a week, resulted in an overwhelming strike vote by Local 595, CIO United Auto Workers.

The strike vote, 2,238 to 73, followed a spontaneous 10-day walkout. Said UAW regional director Martin Gerber: "The Company seems to feel that overtime should be determined by its customers. We feel it should be limited by the physical ability of the workers."

The same papers reporting the strike carried stories of the phenomenal rise of GM profits—the huge corporation boosted earnings nearly 17 per cent over last year.

FAIRLESS STRIKE OVER

Furnaces and open hearths at the giant new Fairless Steel Works in Morrisville, Penna., were banked over the weekend as 2,500 workers struck, protesting working conditions. Walkout ended Monday with negotiations between the firm and spokesmen for Local 4889, CIO United Steelworkers of America.

LINDEN LABOR UNITED

First move of the newly-formed Linden Labor Council was to ask the city to keep rent control. The new group, including AFL, CIO and independent union leadership, was formally organized last week. Three permanent chairman will be elected each year. They appointed a committee to urge Mayor William J. Hurst to act immediately to protect rent ceilings.

UE STRIKE AT KIDDE

More than 300 workers at Kidde Co. and its affiliate, Bloomfield Tool Corp., struck as the firm refused vacation pay as the contract lapsed with Local 437 of the United Electrical Workers. . . . Union leaders filed charges with the State Labor Dept. that the vacation pay was withheld illegally.

CLEARED OF CONTEMPT

Mrs. Sylvia Neff, former secretary of the CIO Packinghouse Local at Campbell Soup in Camden, won acquittal on charges of contempt, lodged against her when she refused to become a stoolie during the trial of union

leader Anthony Valentino. She is on bail on another frame-up charge, now being appealed.

Essex-West Hudson CIO Council asked county election officials to "remove obstacles in the path of the 50 percent of county individuals who are not registered to vote" . . . Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., in High Bridge, has cut the work-week to four days . . . Three CIO locals representing more than 7,000 workers at Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., are conferring for "substantial" pay boosts . . . New contract at New York Ship, in Camden, set a high-water mark for shipbuilders, with a 16½-cent hourly increase, according to Thomas Saul, of Local 801, AFL Industrial Union of Marine Shipbuilding Workers.

Charter Group Makes Report

NEWARK

THE NEWARK Charter Commission, elected by the voters at last May's election, has made its first report, in which it recommends a mayor-council form of government for the city. The Commission urged abandonment of Newark's present form "at the earliest possible date."

The study group called for election of a mayor for a four year term, and a council of seven or nine members, also elected for four years. The Commission reached no decision as yet on whether elections should be partisan or non-partisan, on the exact size of the council, whether councilmen should be elected from wards or at large, whether councilmen should be elected for overlapping terms or every four years, and on what further recommendations should be included in the final report of the Charter Commission.

The group recommended that the charter proposals be voted on at a referendum on Election Day Nov. 3, 1953.

The first report castigated the present commission form of government saying: "A major cause of poor government in Newark has been the commission form. . . . This form has frustrated the efforts of good men in public office and has been a ready vehicle for those less mindful of their public trust. . . . The long range interests of the city have been sacrificed to political expediency."

The Commission also announced that a public hearing on the open questions will be held Thursday, Aug. 13 at the Commission Chambers in City Hall. Citizens of Newark and representatives of organizations are invited to appear and make their views known.

RELIEF SLASHES

The way the state agencies figure it, the Jersey dollar is now worth just half (50.5 cents) of what it's supposed to. But it was this agency—the State Labor and Industry Commission—whose figures were the basis for relief cuts a few weeks back.

Reject Byrnes Appointment, Says Jersey Communist Party

IN A LETTER to Alexander Wiley, chairman of the Senate and Jimcrow discrimination is an insult and an affront, not only to 15 million Negroes, but to all decent Americans.

"This unspeakable bigot, Gov. Byrnes, has already had the legislature of his state adopt measures to abolish the public school system in South Carolina to the UN.

The letter, signed by Charles Nusser, Essex County Communist Party candidate for state assembly, urged that Byrnes be replaced as a UN delegate by "any of many outstanding Negro leaders. Such a move would help remove the vile stench left in the nostrils of all democratic Americans."

The letter to Wiley said: "The KKK and its foul lynch-minded

Detroit Auto Union Leaders Welcome the Korea Truce

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD
PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 600, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people.

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all people. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun.

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death.

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man. . . .

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

WRITING for Gear and Axle workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melwin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders: we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons.

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are tremendous possibili-

(Continued on Page 13)

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

Lowenfels is the eighth newspaper editor to be arrested under the Smith Act. In every city where these arrests took place and where an editor of a workingclass newspaper lived and worked, the Department of Justice made sure he was among those arrested.

THUS the pattern makes it clear that the Department is out to undermine the militant workingclass press—The Worker, Peoples World, Honolulu Record and others. It is seeking to do it systematically under the Smith Act, and it has been doing it systematically in its campaign to deport foreign born workingclass leaders and journalists.

There is a desperate need for a popular outcry against all the arrests under the Smith Act as moves toward fascism, the aim of which is to suppress all opposition to the big business program followed by the government.

AND there is also a great need for the readers of this paper to rally to its defense both by protesting against the arrest of the editors of The Worker by expanding readership and by collecting the funds necessary to our life.

Right now the fund situation is close to desperation. Three months ago, we appealed to our readers for \$100,000 to keep us going through the summer. We said we needed every cent of it, and we meant that. To date, we have collected only \$77,000 and we are in a deep hole. We ask that our readers pitch in and put us over the \$100,000 mark by mid-August as one way to answer these Smith Act arrests of our editors and others.



—The AFL News-Reporter



—CIO News

Labor Girds for Fight-Back as Congress Recesses

By BERNARD BURTON

CLOSE-TO-THE-SCENE estimates of the first session of the 83rd Congress were that it provided only a foretaste of things to come. This foretaste was found eminently satisfactory to Big Business. But to labor, farmers, the Negro people — the majority of the country — it served grim warning that the GOP-Dixiecrat majority had cleared the ground for stepped-up attacks on rights and living standards when the second session convenes in January.

WASHINGTON

The CIO noted this danger in a call for the convening of a national CIO-PAC meeting in Washington Aug. 19, one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board. The call, signed by CIO president Walter P. Reuther, and Jack Kroll, PAC director, warned that the first session of the 83rd Congress showed a "predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters" and an "earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years." Reuther and Kroll warned that

(Continued on Page 13)

The Prisoner From Terre Haute

'I Stand with My People'

By JOSEPH NORTH

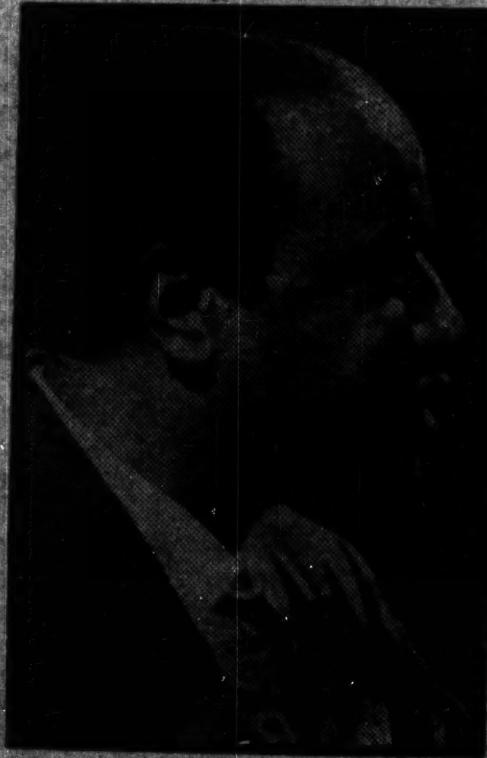
PITTSBURGH

THE PRISONER who was twice elected to the Council of the greatest city in the world was brought under guard from the Terre Haute federal penitentiary to the pile of rocks and steel that is the Allegheny County jail and he is wearing civilian clothes for the first time in two years.

Benjamin J. Davis' presence here is strictly circumscribed, he may not exchange a single word of greeting to the many men and women who traveled by bus, train and plane to catch a glimpse of him. You know that he has served two years of jimmied incarceration in Indiana—two of the five years of his framed-up sentence—and though he is thirty pounds less in weight his moral stature dominates this courtroom so that the table-full of prosecution lawyers seem like nervous pygmies in contrast.

AND THEN you see one of the most extraordinary dramas of the many that have happened in the sequence of epic stands the Smith Act prisoners have taken. You see this tall, calm man root his detractors in

their own stronghold. They have the armed police, they have the law that is slanted to the purposes of their own rule, they have what seems to be everything. He confronts them with his own integrity and the truth of his cause in which he believes, and his admirers, his associates, the many plain, straightforward people, they are Negro and they are white.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

they come from Harlem and from elsewhere in New York and other cities, they know that he is the victor. He has won even though the judge spitefully cites him for contempt of court because he will not name names. "I will not act as a stoolpigeon" this man who has come from two years behind bars, declares. The prosecutor wanted the names of members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, many of whom came from the South.

YOU LISTEN to his calm exposition of the various questions he has come to elucidate as an expert witness on behalf of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victims on trial—Ben Carreathers, the revered man of his own people who sits at the table here, racked by tuberculosis, Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, James Dolsen, working-class heroes in their own right, trade union organizers, men of Labor.

He stands in a courtroom like other courtrooms; it is severe and silent, run by the prescribed rules which give the appearance of judicial impartiality but whose essence is as false as Hell. A sound recorder

with lights and whirling disks stands to catch every whisper in the courtroom; calendars from Andy Mellon's bank hang shamelessly on the walls. There is the mahogany wainscoting and the muted lights, the big window from which you can see the brand new skyscrapers of Mellon aluminum, and the other vast corporations that dominate this metropolis on the three great rivers whose banks are lined with the plants that manufacture most of the nation's steel.

And in the midst of this stands the man from Georgia, his young face lean and lined, now, but lit with that inner fire so characteristically his. You think of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, of W. E. B. DuBois and Pettis Perry. He speaks of the oppression of the Negroes in America, his people, of the oppression of the workingclass, his class, he speaks of peace, of equality, and he expounds the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the position of the Communist Party, which he testifies, is his party and of which he is so proud.

ALL DAY MONDAY he is on
(Continued on Page 13)

Rent Boosts as High as 100% as Controls End

CHICAGO (FP)

TENANTS in most affected cities had their rents boosted an average of 10 to 15 percent as federal controls died for 5 million dwellers, but some renters reported increases of more than 100 percent.

Thus did the federal rent control program, which covered 16 million homes and apartments in all big cities and many smaller communities at its peak in 1948, all but die.

After midnight July 31 federal lids remained on only between 120,000 and 180,000 homes and apartments in around 150 communities.

Federal rent lids expired in a dozen big cities and about 1,500 other communities. These included Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Boston and Philadelphia rents remained under control by local action.

Congress said federal rent lids could continue beyond July 31 only in "critical defense housing areas" which meet new and higher standards.

"Critical" areas are those where the government has imposed rent lids because of housing shortages resulting from mobilization activities dating back to the Korean outbreak.

Henry du Lawrence, a realtors' spokesman at Cleveland, said boosts were "gratifyingly low" but reports from one slum area said rents there were going up 100 percent from \$25 to \$50.

A Chicago fair rent committee recommended an average increase of 10 percent to landlords but there were several thousand complaints of excesses and movers reported they were doing a booming business.



ARMA STRIKERS are joined on the picket line by workers from the Sperry Corp. as Long Island police seek to hold them back. Plant near Mineola was struck last week. In bottom picture Rita Clark and June Maxwell lie on the ground after they were run down by cars driven by company officials.

Halley, Transit and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

TWO LETTERS from readers on the leaflet issued by the American Labor Party on the fare increase raise a number of interesting questions.

One, signed "A Reader," says: "The ALP leaflet on the fare steal was a big disappointment to me, what with its talk of Dewey, Impellitteri, Republican-Democratic collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery—throwing them into the same pot. What do you think?"

On the other hand, a reader, J. R., tells with enthusiasm how my daughter and myself distributed 2,500 leaflets, getting to the subway at 6 a.m." She adds:

"Don't you think that it is very tragic for any real progressive to work against the ALP directly or indirectly, by praising Halley, etc.?"

THE TWO LETTERS, taken together, open up a useful discussion on which I would like to express some opinions and on which other readers will no doubt want to comment.

First, as to the question of throwing City Council President Rudolph Halley into the same pot with Dewey and Impellitteri. I think "A Reader" has a point here. I don't see how anyone could convince New Yorkers that Halley has the same position on the transit steal as Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. New Yorkers know that Halley, the Liberal Party candidate, and Robert F. Wagner,

now opposing Impellitteri in the Democratic primary, were the only two members of the Board of Estimate to vote against the Transit Authority which raised the fare.

One could argue from now to doomsday about the personal motivations of a Halley or a Wagner but the working people of this city see that a "yes" vote is not the same as a "no" vote.

NOR IS IT a question of "praising Halley," as J.R. seems to fear.

But it is a fact that both Halley and Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, and in the eyes of the people of this city, are foes of the fare steal. To ignore that fact, or to fly in the face of it, simply makes it more difficult, in my opinion, to bring home to the voters the important messages which progressives DO have to contribute in this campaign.

On the other hand, the zeal for the ALP which got J.R. to the subway station at 6 o'clock in the morning, is greatly to be admired. And I hope that the criticism which "A Reader" raised about the leaflet didn't dampen his enthusiasm for working for the ALP.

For the leaflet had another section to it which is of the utmost importance and which "A Reader" seems to ignore. This is where the ALP gives its program for solving the financial crisis of the city—a program which stresses the big commercial and industrial reality assessment.

This "ONE ONLY" program of

which has been advanced to solve the financial crisis at the expense of the wealthy, and not through "economics," as proposed early in the transit fight by Halley, and which would bear down on the workers. (The ALP's transit program is in line with its entire program on municipal issues and on the connection between them and the struggles for peace and against McCarthyism.)

IT SEEMS TO ME that this program of the ALP's needs to be spread far and wide throughout the city. Above all, it needs to be pressed upon candidates like Halley and Wagner. Certainly, Liberal Party supporters of Halley will want him to come out, for example, for a people's solution to the financial crisis. And certainly it is to the interest of that section of the labor movement which is supporting Wagner in the Democratic primary to have him come out for a transit program which will convince people that he means business.

What I am trying to get at, is that the ALP, with its sound program for the people, has a vital part to play in this campaign, in helping advance the people's movements within the other parties, and in bringing prestige and strength to the ALP itself.

Whatever differences of opinions may be expressed about the best tactics for the ALP to pursue, these differences should be discussed within the framework of

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Taft-Hartley Law Hits Miners • Farm Machine Plant Layoffs

A U.S. DISTRICT COURT at Abingdon, Va., ordered the United Mine Workers to pay \$225,000 in damages to the non-union Laurel Branch Coal Co. The company brought suit under Taft-Hartley on a claim that a secondary boycott forced it out of business.

Through and since the war the United Mine Workers paid a total of \$3,720,000 in damages under the wartime Smith-Connally Law and later Taft-Hartley.

THOUSANDS of farm equipment workers face layoffs in mid-west plants in the continuing crisis of agriculture and the downward trend of farm income. Biggest layoff so far, 2,300, was announced by International Harvester at its Rock Island, and East Moline, Ill., plants. Most other producers of farm implements reported shutdowns and layoffs.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND over-the-road truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut struck for a 15-cent-an-hour raise tying up practically all New England motor freight. . . . Milwaukee's 7,500 CIO brewery workers, out 76 days, ratified 3 to 1, a new pact providing a 20-cent-an-hour raise, retention of the 40-hour week and five half-hour lunch periods a week on company time; a 10-cent hourly pension plan and a raise of 7½ cents to go into effect March 1954. . . . Fifteen hundred DC phone workers (CIO) walked out for a raise of 8½¢ an hour. . . . local strikes for raises are spreading rapidly in the northwest lumber regions following the recent stalemate negotiations and defeat of an International Woodworkers of America strike referendum. . . . 35,000 workers in 69 California cannery plants struck on call of the AFL-CIO.

new Workers Council. . . . The new giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Monaca, Pa., had a two-day unauthorized walkout affecting more than 2,000 workers.

THE SHERMAN Anti-Trust Law, shelved for some years as an anti-labor weapon, was revived in Louisiana with an indictment naming the Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union, Local 312, six of its officers, and Henry E. Hanan, vice-president of the Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, for alleged price-fixing. The union has been enforcing union conditions in the strawberry market.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER readied a message for delivery to Congress on Taft-Hartley amendments, but withheld it. It was published in full in the *Wall Street Journal*. In the main the changes are designed to favor the building trades and liberalize interpretation of some of the provisions. It would also eliminate the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but replace them with a more sweeping thought-control law for labor officials.

THE MAJORITY of the cooks and stewards on West Coast ships are signing up with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union announced. The ILWU signed up 1,620 of 2,154 workers on 124 ships contacted. Still to be canvassed are workers of 103 freighters and one passenger ship. When the canvas is completed the ILWU will call on the shipowners to bargain. Plans call for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, of which the workers are members, to become an autonomous local in the ILWU.

Link Top GOPers to Strike-Bound Arma

By ELIHU S. HICKS

AFTER TWO WEEKS of the "Battle of Carle Place" it has become clear that the strike of 4,500 workers of the Arma Corporation is not "just another strike" between the workers, represented by Locals 460 and 464, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Long Island electric machinery company.

As the strike developed, the sides shaped up like this:

On one side, backing the Arma bosses, the Nassau County Republican Party, headed by Republican National Committeeman Russell Sprague, called the GOP-run police department, county court system, and the big business press into the fray.

In the other corner, behind the striking workers, the IUE-CIO found itself carrying the ball for all labor.

NATIONAL AND STATE politics became openly involved in the strike a week ago when Arma vice-president Richard Smyth rammed his automobile into the picket line, injuring several workers.

When the workers demanded the boss' arrest on felonious assault charges, according to union attorney Irving Abramson, they were told in court that it couldn't be done because an automobile is not a "dangerous weapon." Abramson argued the point and won out.

Then the cops reported that they couldn't find Smyth all day Monday. Abramson declared last week that Smyth had been seen ENTERING REPUBLICAN PARTY HEADQUARTERS less the workers during a recent meeting with two blocks away from County Federation headquarters.

Police Headquarters at 8 p.m. Monday evening.

When Smyth finally showed up in court he announced that he was being represented by the law firm of Russell Sprague, GOP Gov. Dewey's top down-state side.

A few minutes research in the public library revealed the connection between Arma and the Republican Party. The board of directors of the Arma Corp., a subsidiary of the giant American Bosch Corp. (total assets in 1952: \$48,983,258), is headed by Joseph E. Ridder, president of the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc. Operating in New York and California, Twin Coast publishes the New York Journal of Commerce and the Long Beach (Cal) Independent Press-Telegraph. Both are strongly Republican papers.

The Arma workers, however, are showing that they mean to win, their demands for a living wage and job security. Joined on the lines by shop stewards, IUE-CIO, from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. and United Auto Workers shops nearby, they are telling the company to let the politicians man the machines.

IUE Local 460 president Joseph Molista warned the workers that they have a tough battle ahead and was answered by a unanimous cry of "We'll fight it out" from the workers during a recent meeting with two blocks away from County Federation headquarters.

SMITH ACT PRISONERS WRITE FROM PRISON CELLS:

'Arrests Aimed at Peace Movement'

FROM PRISON CELLS, the eight workingclass leaders arrested in FBI raids branded their arrest as an attempt to throttle the peace movement of the people. Their statement said:

The arrest of eight working class leaders by the Eisenhower administration and its billionaire General Motors Cabinet is an attempt to drown the jubilation of the people of our country over the Korean truce in a newly manufactured hysteria.

The Eisenhower administration's war plans were frustrated by the truce in Korea which was won by the people's peace move-

ments. The administration is now fearful that this peace sentiment will force them to negotiate outstanding differences with the Soviet Union and People's China.

Our "crime" in the eyes of the Justice Department is that we have consistently fought for peace, against the senseless Korean war from the beginning. Our arrest, following as it does, the recent arrest of youth from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, demonstrates that Philadelphia was chosen for the new Smith Act frame-ups in an attempt to smash the growing peace move-

ment in this city and area.

Philadelphia is also a center of great church activity which refuses to bow before McCarthy's altar of Book Burning and bearing false witness. Our arrests were made at this time in an effort to bolster McCarthy's Big Lie of "communist conspiracy" in the face of growing realization of the fact that attacks on Communists can only lead to attacks on all those who oppose the war and fascist policies of the reactionary sections of the ruling class in this country.

This city was chosen because

of the mounting struggle of the labor movement to improve the conditions of the workers as economic problems become more intense. It was chosen at the very time when the Negro people are fighting for greater participation in the city, state and national governments, against discriminatory policies such as at Girard College, and against increasing racist attacks on the Negro, and Puerto Rican people.

The arrest of the eleven national Communist leaders did not stop the people's peace movements. The jailing of other working class leaders at the be-

ginning of the truce talks did not prevent the winning of a truce. The jailing of the eight Smith Act victims in this city will not stop the struggles for peace, democratic rights, and for the needs and welfare of the people.

We know that these arrests will not stop the Communist Party in its struggles in the interests of the people of our nation. We are confident the people's movements will continue to grow and will win further victories in the fight for peace, against McCarthyism, and against the fascist type frameup of the Smith Act victims.

Map Fight On Frameup

(Continued from Page 16)
former leader of state and municipal workers.

The FBI which tried to paint a lurid picture of men arrested in the midst of a "conspiracy," actually arrested all of the men at their homes or on the streets. All of the prisoners were detained several hours before being brought in for a hearing to give the FBI a chance to stage a "show" for the press. FBI agents had prepared advance copies of the victims' "records," while in fact their activities have been public knowledge for years.

THE INDICTMENTS charged the men with "conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence"; yet the actual overt acts cited in the indictment were attending meetings, writing articles or raising funds.

And U.S. Attorney Joseph Hildenberger unwittingly contradicted his own indictments revealing the frame-up nature of the arrests, by stating the eight had "conspired to overthrow the Government by force and violence," where in fact no such evidence was or could be presented.

Hildenberger revealed the true meaning of the arrests when he said "As President Eisenhower said the other evening: Now that the Korean war is at a standstill we must be more vigilant than ever. We'll take no chances with people like these from here on in."

Hildenberger, acting on orders from Eisenhower and Attorney-General Brownell was actually saying he was out to curb the widespread peace sentiment that exists here and which helped force a Korean truce and to stop the growing organized movement for peace which the arrested leaders were instrumental in building.

WIVES of the imprisoned were able to visit them and reported that they were together and had been able to confer. In line with the vicious policies of the jailers, they revealed, Nabried, the only Negro in the group, had been placed in a segregated, Jimcrow section of Moyamensing Prison.

The prisoners themselves issued a demand that both Lowenfels and Nabried be released immediately because of their health. Both have been suffering from heart ailments for a considerable period of time.

Meanwhile, trade unionists were moving to free Davis, who the Evening Bulletin revealed has been a leader of UE Local 155 for 19 years, and was one of a number of union leaders arrested after police had brutally beaten strikers at the General Electric plant at 89th and Elmwood.

It is known that employers in this area have been out to "get" Davis for a long time because of his role in leading Local 155 which has been at the forefront of the peace movement in this area.

Pittsburgh Negroes Unite To Elect Councilman

PITTSBURGH.—A broad movement is developing among Negro voters for unity behind the Councilmanic candidacy of William P. Young, Negro Republican.

Some 75 persons, including leaders of the various factions into which the local Republican Party is split, and a number of prominent Negro Democrats attended a campaign meeting for Mr. Young at the Centre Ave. YMCA.

It was agreed that a "Citizens for Young" headquarters should be established in the Fifth Ward in the heart of the Hill, where most of the city's Negro people live.

A finance committee was set up, headed by Joe Robinson, proprietor of the Crawford Grill. Funds will be obtained by the sale of books containing \$1, \$5 and \$10 coupons.

This committee was scheduled to meet again Friday evening, Aug. 7. Interested citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, are invited by the committee to join. "The job ahead," according to Young, "calls for the united effort of every qualified Negro voter."

"This year, 1953," according to the candidate, "it is entirely possible to make good the claim that

we have made through the years—that we want representation at the administrative level of government. The better than 40,000 qualified Negro voters, of both major parties, can guarantee such an election," he concluded.

Political observers agree that a solid Negro vote, backed by substantial white support, especially from the labor movement, would assure Mr. Young's election. Such support is quite possible if the friends of Negro-white unity get busy in their respective organizations.

Auto Union Wins 91-Day Strike

(Continued from Page 16)
stores.

WESTINGHOUSE TESTERS SUSPEND OVERTIME BAN

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The dispute between the 450 testers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. over demands for wage hikes that had led to a three weeks idling of several thousand employees has ended temporarily with the agreement of the testers to work overtime when requested by the company.

In return for this concession officials of the corporation have "promised to sit down and further discuss the testers' problems with an open mind." The refusal of the testers as a group to work overtime had led to three "disciplinary" suspensions of three days each for all involved. This company action resulted in the idling of hundreds of other workers, who could not proceed without the testers.

Negotiations on a national scale between the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and the corporation for a wage increase and the retention by the locals of the right of negotiation for local supplement have been recessed to Aug. 13.

The United Electrical Workers, Independent, and the Federation of Independent Westinghouse Salaried Employees have accepted a company offer of an average increase of under five cents an hour, with some fringe gains.

PAY BOOST AVERTS TEAMSTER STRIKE IN 3 STATES

PITTSBURGH (FP)—Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) locals have ratified a new contract with the Western Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Assn. providing a 12½ cents an hour wage increase for nearly 5,000 members.

The action, taken at meetings held in western Pennsylvania, W. Virginia and Maryland, ended the threat of a strike that would have tied up motor freight movement in the tri-state area.

Reactive to June 1, the new agreement runs for a year and maintains existing working conditions.

which were the cause of repeated deadlocks in the negotiations that began in May. Included in the pact are drivers, helpers, mechanics and warehousemen, members of 16 unions affiliated with Teamster Joint Council 40.

Pittsburgh Local 249, with 2,915 drivers and helpers involved, voted overwhelmingly for the agreement, according to President Thomas L. Fagan.

Fagan and other local leaders asserted this was the "toughest" contract they ever had to negotiate. Although the locals voted strike authorization when deadlocks developed after the contracts expired June 1, the international union refused sanction for a walkout. No weekly benefits for strikers were in sight.

The international and Joint Council 40 were following a policy laid down early this year by new IBT President Dave Beck

which allows strikes only as an extreme last resort. This policy ran counter to sentiment of many rank-and-file workers who wanted to force the issue by hitting the bricks. A conference in Philadelphia the week of July 20 with Edward Crumback, third IBT vice president, finally broke the ice and led to settlement on a pay boost without any change in working conditions.

The new contract gives drivers of tractor-trailers \$1 an hour and those operating highlights will get \$2.65. The old night differential of 5 cents an hour for work from 12 noon to 6 a.m. was boosted to 7½ cents.

The agreement also eliminates the wage differential for unionists working outside the Pittsburgh district, which, with the 12½ cent raise, will boost pay in some cases as much as 29 cents an hour. However, a 10 cents an hour differential between Local 249 members and those in other locals is maintained.

Unionists Pledge Aid

(Continued from Page 16)
angry at the effort of the secret police to picture falsely those arrested as people who were caught only through some brilliant detective work as they "emerged" briefly from the "underground."

"HOW COULD they have been looking for him when he drives our kids to nursery every day," Helen Weiss, quoted her neighbor as saying about her husband, Ben. Public Affairs Director of Eastern Pennsylvania Communist Party, another of the eight arrested.

Mrs. Weiss related how her neighbors were gathered at the porch to greet her and express their sympathy when she got back from jail the day after the arrests. They said they did not agree with her husband's views but would be glad to give "character references."

ONE NEIGHBOR, interviewed by a local newspaper reporter rushed over to explain: "I don't want you to think I've been talking to the FBI. I made him show his newspaper 'credentials' and didn't

talk to him until I was sure he was a newspaperman."

She said she told the reporter they were the best possible neighbors, always warm and friendly and helpful. This interview did not get into the local press.

Another neighbor offered Mrs. Weiss her rent money for two weeks, until the rent came due. Storkespen, she said were uniformly sympathetic and indignant. She went to a local newscaster to pick up copies of a paper for all the prisoners on her way to visit the jail. The newscaster, figuring for whom she wanted the paper, refused to take money.

Wives of others of the eight reported similar sympathetic reactions from neighbors, friends, relatives, regardless of differing political views.

END BREWERY STRIKE

MILWAUKEE (FP)—A settlement in this city's 76-day beer strike was reached here and 7,100 members of Local 9, United Brewery Workers (CIO) were to vote on the agreement.

Legion Parley Prejudicial to Court Trial

PITTSBURGH.—Speeches and resolutions prejudicial to the trial of Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act were widely reported in the press here during the 35th annual convention of the American Legion's "40 and 8" society.

Membership in the society is restricted to "white only."

Special details of police were assigned during the three-day sessions of the Legion to the hotels where the main delegations stayed and to street patrol duties in the Golden Triangle business section "for the protection of both the Legionnaires and the public," according to police officials.

The convention took place in the midst of the trial of the five Communist Party Smith Act defendants before Federal Judge Rabe Marsh. Fully reported by the local press, every juror must have read how at its opening the state Legion, claiming a membership of 271,000, is actively supporting a bill in Congress by U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Maine Republican, for the outlawing of the Communist Party.

For further prejudicial effect the Pittsburgh dailies reported in detail the red baiting speech to the convention of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President and himself president of Penn State College. Milton Eisenhower had just returned from a tour of South America conducting secret business with the rulers of those countries for the Eisenhower Administration.

Attempts of Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to red bait for his political advantage fell flat in an encounter with Legion State Commander Herbert M. Walker. Musmanno, who achieved notoriety as the engineer of the frameup of Jim Dolan, Andy Onda and Steve Nelson in the state sedition trials in 1951-1952, had gotten himself seated as a delegate from his home township Legion post.

Walker, "according to friends," as reported by the Post-Gazette, "confided to them that Musmanno had called him a 'dirty name.' Walker, the paper reported, shook his finger at Musmanno and warned him: 'Don't you ever pull that kind of stuff around here again!'

What excited the outbents was Musmanno's resentment at what he considered a deliberate attempt by Walker, who was presiding at the time, to shut him off from an opportunity to talk on the Smith anti-Communist resolution. Musmanno has never forgiven the Legion leaders who stood up against the Justice's attempt last year to get composer Roy Harris labeled as "subversive" for having dedicated a symphony to the Soviet Red Army during the last world war. Walker is as much of a red baiter as Musmanno, just as local Legion leaders who blocked Musmanno's move against Harris.

Map Philadelphia Fight to Defeat Smith Act Frameups

PHILADELPHIA.—Widespread activities are developing here to defeat the fantastic frame-up plot that led to last week's arrest of eight Philadelphia working class leaders.

Wives, friends, neighbors, trade unionists and many civic leaders are organizing support for the newest Smith Act victims. First demand was a reduction in fantastically high bail demanded by Federal attorneys, a total of \$225,000.

All are family men, respected by their neighbors and co-workers and known for years as fighters for peace and democratic rights.

FIRST to speak out was the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, which scheduled an emergency protest conference at Reynolds Hall, at which William L. Patterson, national executive director of the CRC and John T. McManus, business manager of the National Guardian, were to speak.

The Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association also scheduled a meeting at which plans were to be made to win freedom for Walter Lowenfels, managing editor of The Pennsylvania Worker, and the other Smith Act victims.

The CRC charged that the eight were imprisoned because they "had the courage to consistently speak out for peace—for labor's rights—for constitutional liberties—for Negro rights..."

THOSE ARRESTED are: Joseph Kuzma, longtime steelworker leader; David Davis, business agent of Local 155, United Electrical Workers; Irvin Katz, shipyard worker; Sherman Labovitz; Tom Nabried, Negro building trades worker; Joseph Roberts, former general manager of the Daily Worker; Walter Lowenfels, poet and managing editor of The Pennsylvania Worker, and Ben Weiss.

(Continued on Page 15)

Lowenfels Distinguished As a Poet and Journalist

THE Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association has charged



WALTER LOWENFELS, dressed in mine safety helmet, as he descended a mine in one of his assignments for The Worker.

Unionists, Neighbors Pledge Their Help

"**MEMBERS** of Dave's union have been keeping my phone ringing constantly, and I'm sure the union phone has been even busier; they are sore and bitter at his arrest, and at the way he was picked up in the middle of the night."

The union referred to by Sophie Davis was Local 155 of the United Electrical Workers, of which her husband, Dave, is business agent. He is one of the eight workingclass leaders arrested last week under the infamous thought-control Smith Act.

Mrs. Davis told of one former union member who called to say that regardless of political differences, he knew that Dave had built the best union in the city and was being persecuted because he had won such gains for the workers in the industry.

HE SAID he wanted to appear as a character witness for Dave at the trial, and told how he had indignantly called the FBI. He demanded to know of the FBI why Davis had been arrested in the middle of the night when everyone knew he was at his office every day, and insisted the secret police agency place his attack of it "on the record."

Other union members called the arrests disgraceful, and some offered to put up their homes as security for bail which had been set at the fantastic figure of \$50,



DAVIS

000 for one of those arrested; Joe Kuzma, and \$25,000 for the others.

SEVERAL rank-and-filers urged that a special committee be set up by the local to assist the local leaders in organizing a fight for Davis' freedom. Even some of the smaller employers with whom Davis has been bargaining for years expressed uneasiness at the charge against Davis, knowing how ridiculous it was and fearing that it was undermining all democratic rights.

Union members were especially

(Continued on Page 15)

Protest High Bail Totalling \$225,000

PHILADELPHIA.—Protests are being registered against the fantastically high bail set for the eight working class leaders arrested under the Smith Act.

The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress has charged that the total of \$225,000 bail demanded actually serves as a denial of bail and violates constitutional guarantees against unreasonable and excessive bail.

U.S. Commissioner Carr set bail at \$25,000 for each of seven of the arrested men and \$50,000 for Joseph Kuzma, the eighth. Such sums are far beyond the reach of any of the victims whose incomes are those of average working class families.

The tremendous figures also tend to prejudice popular opinion by implying that these are "dangerous" men who can be kept under restraint only by high bail. Actually, the imprisoned leaders are family men known for years in this area and respected by their friends and neighbors.

The CRC has demanded the immediate release of Walter Lowenfels and Tom Nabried who have been suffering from heart ailments a considerable period of time.

The CRC distributed 5,000 pieces of literature on the case shortly after the arrests and is urging mass protests for lowering of the bail and quashing the indictment.

THE WORKER PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953

Auto Union Wins 91-Day Strike

SOMERSET, Pa.—One of the in a wildcat protest July 29 over toughest strikes in Western Pennsylvania, though involving relatively few workers, was won by the CIO United Auto Workers, Local 1237, when in a 91-day

strike the union forced the De-Vilbiss Co. plant here to grant them 45-worker unit hourly increases of from 10 to 22 cents with second and third shift differentials of 5 and 6½ cents, respectively.

In addition the year contract provides for two daily rest periods, exclusive of washup time; paid vacations and six paid holidays; job classifications with posting and bidding for jobs; and paid life and insurance welfare. The contract is for a year with a wage reopening clause effective in six months. In place of the increases being retroactive the workers will be paid for 40 hours at the new rates.

The union reports that the strike had been preceded by over two years of organizing work during which the company did everything possible to impede its efforts.

2,000 W. PA. STEELWORKERS IN WILDCAT WALKOUT

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—Some 2,000 workers at the Universal Cyclops plant quit their homes

(Continued on Page 15)

CARPET WORKERS GET 5-CENT HIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Some 250 AFL carpet and drapery workers in the Kaufman, Gimbel, Horne, Frank & Seder and Rosenbaum's Dept. stores were given a five-cent hourly wage, retroactive to Nov. 1, in an arbitration decision by Arbitrator Herman A. Gray of New York. The union had rejected this increase when offered by the

Name Negro Judge; Other Posts Open

PHILADELPHIA.—A victory in the campaign to appoint Negroes to leading judicial and other state and federal posts was won with Gov. Fine's naming of Theodore Spaulding to the Municipal Court here (story on page 7).

But there are a score of other posts for which Negro leaders are available. State positions appointed by the governor include: Judge of Common Pleas Court; Magistrate (replacement); State Parole Board; and Magistrate (by election).

Federal posts, appointed by President Eisenhower, include: Two Federal Judgeships for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; United States Attorney; seven Assistant U.S. Attorneys; Collector of the Port.

The Spaulding appointment fol-

lowed the naming of Dr. Tanner Duckery as the first Negro to District Superintendent in the Pennsylvania school system. Dr. Duckery was formerly an assistant to the office of the Board of Education. And also the recent addition of six more Negroes to the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, three Real Estate Assessors and three Deputy Assessors.

These appointments are seen as the rising demand for greater Negro representation in all phases of official life.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Detroit Auto Union Leaders Welcome the Korea Truce

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD
PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 600, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people."

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all peoples. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun."

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death."

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man..."

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

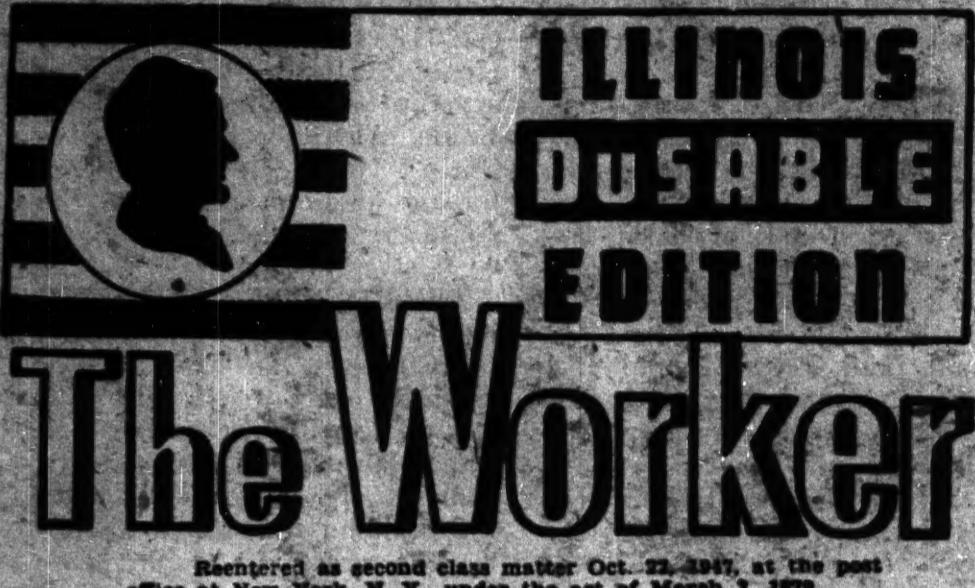
WRITING for Gear and Axe workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders: we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons..."

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are tremendous possibili-

(Continued on Page 13)



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Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

Lowenfels is the eighth newspaper editor to be arrested under the Smith Act. In every city where these arrests took place and where an editor of a workingclass newspaper lived and worked, the Department of Justice made sure he was among those arrested.

THUS the pattern makes it clear that the Department is out to undermine the militant workingclass press—The Worker, Peoples World, Honolulu Record and others. It is seeking to do it systematically under the Smith Act, and it has been doing it systematically in its campaign to deport foreign born workingclass leaders and journalists.

There is a desperate need for a popular outcry against all the arrests under the Smith Act as moves toward fascism, the aim of which is to suppress all opposition to the big business program followed by the government.

AND there is also a great need for the readers of this paper to rally to its defense both by protesting against the arrest of the editors of The Worker by expanding readership and by collecting the funds necessary to our life.

Right now the fund situation is close to desperation. Three months ago, we appealed to our readers for \$100,000 to keep us going through the summer. We said we needed every cent of it, and we meant that. To date, we have collected only \$77,000 and we are in a deep hole. We ask that our readers pitch in and put us over the \$100,000 mark by mid-August as one way to answer these Smith Act arrests of our editors and others.

The Prisoner From Terre Haute

'I Stand with My People'

By JOSEPH NORTH

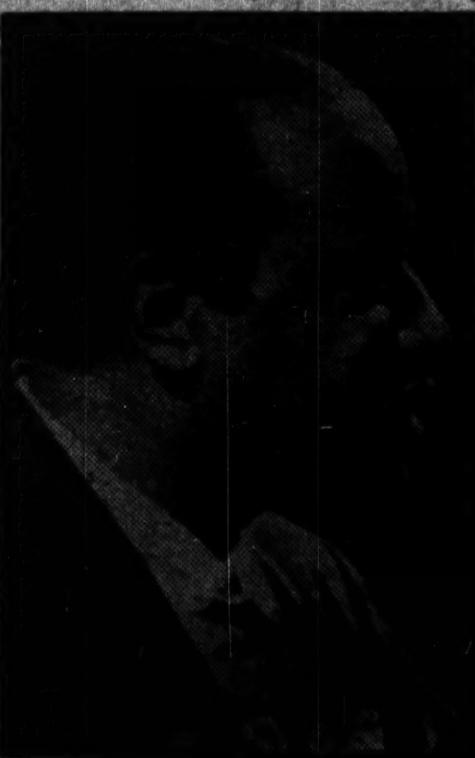
PITTSBURGH

THE PRISONER who was twice elected to the Council of the greatest city in the world was brought under guard from the Terre Haute federal penitentiary to the pile of rocks and steel that is the Allegheny County jail and he is wearing civilian clothes for the first time in two years.

Benjamin J. Davis' presence here is strictly circumscribed, he may not exchange a single word of greeting to the many men and women who traveled by bus, train and plane to catch a glimpse of him. You know that he has served two years of juncrowded incarceration in Indiana—two of the five years of his framed-up sentence—and though he is thirty pounds less in weight his moral stature dominates this courtroom so that the table-full of prosecution lawyers seem like nervous pygmies in contrast.

AND THEN you see one of the most extraordinary dramas of the many that have happened in the sequence of epic stands the Smith Act prisoners have taken. You see this tall, calm man rout his detractors in

their own stronghold. They have the armed police, they have the law that is slanted to the purposes of their own rule, they have what seems to be everything. He confronts them with his own integrity and the truth of his cause in which he believes, and his admirers, his associates, the many plain, straightforward people, they are Negro and they are white,



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

they come from Harlem and from elsewhere in New York and other cities, they know that he is the victor. He has won even though the judge spitefully cites him for contempt of court because he will not name names. "I will not act as a stoolpigeon" this man who has come from two years behind bars, declares. The prosecutor wanted the names of members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, many of whom came from the South.

YOU LISTEN to his calm exposition of the various questions he has come to elucidate as an expert witness on behalf of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victim on trial—Ben Carreathers, the revered man of his own people who sits at the table here, racked by tuberculosis, Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, James Dolsen, working-class heroes in their own right, trade union organizers, men of Labor.

He stands in a courtroom like other courtrooms; it is severe and silent, run by the prescribed rules which give the appearance of judicial impartiality but whose essence is as false as Hell. A sound recorder

with lights and whirling disks stands to catch every whisper in the courtroom; calendars from Andy Mellon's bank hang shamelessly on the walls. There is the mahogany wainscoting and the muted lights, the big window from which you can see the brand new skyscrapers of Mellon aluminum, and the other vast corporations that dominate this metropolis on the three great rivers whose banks are lined with the plants that manufacture most of the nation's steel.

And in the midst of this stands the man from Georgia, his young face lean and lined, now, but lit with that inner fire so characteristically his. You think of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, of W. E. B. DuBois and Pettis Perry. He speaks of the oppression of the Negroes in America, his people, of the oppression of the workingclass, his class, he speaks of peace, of equality, and he expounds the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the position of the Communist Party, which he testifies, is his party and of which he is so proud.

ALL DAY MONDAY he is on
(Continued on Page 13)

WASHINGTON.

CLOSE-TO-THE-SCENE estimates of the first session of the 83rd Congress were that it provided only a foretaste of things to come. This foretaste was found eminently satisfactory to Big Business. But to labor, farmers, the Negro people — the majority of the country — it served grim warning that the GOP-Dixiecrat majority had cleared the ground for stepped-up attacks on rights and living standards when the second session convenes in January.

The CIO noted this danger in a call for the convening of a national CIO-PAC meeting in Washington Aug. 19, one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board. The call, signed by CIO president Walter F. Reuther, and Jack Kroll, PAC director, warned that the first session of the 83rd Congress showed a "predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters" and an "earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years."

Reuther and Kroll warned that

(Continued on Page 13)

Rent Boosts as High as 100% as Controls End

CHICAGO (FP)

TENANTS in most affected cities had their rents boosted an average of 10 to 15 percent as federal controls died for 5 million dwellers, but some renters reported increases of more than 100 percent.

Thus did the federal rent control program, which covered 16 million homes and apartments in all big cities and many smaller communities at its peak in 1948, all but die.

After midnight July 31 federal lids remained on only between 120,000 and 180,000 homes and apartments in around 150 communities.

Federal rent lids expired in a dozen big cities and about 1,500 other communities. These included Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Boston and Philadelphia rents remained under control by local action.

Congress said federal rent lids could continue beyond July 31 only in "critical defense housing areas" which meet new and higher standards.

"Critical" areas are those where the government has imposed rent lids because of housing shortages resulting from mobilization activities dating back to the Korean outbreak.

Henry du Lawrence, a realtors' spokesman at Cleveland, said boosts were "gratifyingly low" but reports from one slum area said rents there were going up 100 percent from \$25 to \$50.

A Chicago fair rent committee recommended an average increase of 10 percent to landlords but there were several thousand complaints of excesses and movers reported they were doing a booming business.



ARMA STRIKERS are joined on the picket line by workers from the Sperry Corp. as Long Island police seek to hold them back. Plant near Mineola was struck last week. In bottom picture Rita Clark and June Maxwell lie on the ground after they were run down by cars driven by company officials.

Halley, Transit and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

TWO LETTERS from readers on the leaflet issued by the American Labor Party on the fare increase raise a number of interesting questions.

One, signed "A Reader," says: "The ALP leaflet on the fare steal was a big disappointment to me, what with its talk of Dewey-Impellitteri, Republican-Democratic collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery—throwing them into the same pot. What do you think?"

On the other hand, a reader, J. R., tells with enthusiasm how my daughter and myself distributed 2,500 leaflets, getting to the subway at 6 a.m." She adds:

"Don't you think that it is very tragic for any real progressive to work against the ALP directly or indirectly by praising Halley, etc.?"

THE TWO LETTERS, taken together, open up a useful discussion on which I would like to express some opinions and on which other readers will no doubt want to comment.

First, as to the question of throwing City Council President Rudolph Halley into the same pot with Dewey and Impellitteri. I think "A Reader" has a point here. I don't see how anyone could convince New Yorkers that Halley has the same position on the transit steal as Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. New Yorkers know that Halley, the Liberal Party candidate, and Robert Wagner, the

now opposing Impellitteri in the Democratic primaries, were the only two members of the Board of Estimate to vote against the Transit Authority which raised the fare.

One could argue from now to doomsday about the personal motivations of a Halley or a Wagner but the working people of this city see that a "yes" vote is not the same as a "no" vote.

* * *

NOR IS IT a question of "praising Halley," as J.R. seems to fear. But it is a fact that both Halley and Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, and in the eyes of the people of this city, are foes of the fare steal. To ignore that fact, or to fly in the face of it, simply makes it more difficult, in my opinion, to bring home to the voters the important message which progressives DO have to contribute in this campaign.

On the other hand, the zeal for the ALP which got J.R. to the subway station at 6 o'clock in the morning, is greatly to be admired. And I hope that the "A Reader" which "A Reader" raised about the leaflet didn't dampen his enthusiasm for working for the ALP.

For the leaflet had another section to it which is of the utmost importance and which "A Reader" seems to ignore. This is where the ALP gives its program for solving the financial crisis of the city—a program which stresses the big commercial and industrial reality assessments.

THE ONLY problem

which has been advanced to solve the financial crisis at the expense of the wealthy, and not through "economies," as proposed early in the transit fight by Halley, and which would bear down on the workers. (The ALP's transit program is in line with its entire program on municipal issues and on the connection between them and the struggles for peace and against McCarthyism.)

* * *

IT SEEMS TO ME that this program of the ALP's needs to be spread far and wide throughout the city. Above all, it needs to be pressed upon candidates like Halley and Wagner. Certainly, Liberal Party supporters of Halley will want him to come out, for example, for a people's solution to the financial crisis. And certainly it is to the interest of that section of the labor movement which is supporting Wagner in the Democratic primary to have him come out for a transit program which will convince people that he means business.

What I am trying to get at, is that the ALP, with its sound program for the people, has a vital part to play in this campaign, in helping advance the people's movements within the other parties, and in bringing prestige and strength to the ALP itself.

Whatever differences of opinions may be expressed about the best tactics for the ALP to pursue, these differences should be discussed within the framework of

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Taft-Hartley Law Hits Miners
- Farm Machine Plant Layoffs

A U.S. DISTRICT COURT at Abingdon, Va., ordered the United Mine Workers to pay \$225,000 in damages to the non-union Laurel Branch Coal Co. The company brought suit under Taft-Hartley on a claim that a secondary boycott forced it out of business.

Through and since the war the United Mine Workers paid a total of \$3,720,000 in damages under the wartime Smith-Connally Law and later Taft-Hartley.

THOUSANDS of farm equipment workers face layoffs in mid-west plants in the continuing crisis of agriculture and the downward trend of farm income. Biggest layoff so far, 2,300, was announced by International Harvester at its Rock Island and East Moline, Ill., plants. Most other producers of farm implements reported shutdowns and layoffs.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND over-the-road truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut struck for a 15-cent-an-hour raise tying up practically all New England motor freight. Milwaukee's 7,500 CIO brewery workers, out 76 days, ratified 3 to 1, a new pact providing a 20-cent-an-hour raise, retention of the 40-hour week and five half-hour lunch periods a week on company time; a 10-cent hourly pension plan and a raise of 7½ cents to go into effect March, 1954. . . . Fifteen hundred DC phone workers (CIO) walked out for a raise of 8½¢ an hour . . . local strikes for raises are spreading rapidly in the northwest lumber regions following the recent stalemate negotiations and defeat of an International Woodworkers of America strike referendum . . . 35,000 workers in 69 California cannery plants struck on call of the AFL.

Workers Council . . . The new giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Morristown, Pa., had a two-day unauthorized walkout affecting more than 2,000 workers.

THE SHERMAN Anti-Trust Law, shelved for some years as an anti-labor weapon, was revived in Louisiana with an indictment naming the Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union, Local 312, six of its officers, and Henry E. Hasivar, vice-president of the Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, for alleged price-fixing. The union has been enforcing union conditions in the strawberry market.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER readied a message for delivery to Congress on Taft-Hartley amendments, but withheld it. It was published in full in the *Wall Street Journal*. In the main the changes are designed to favor the building trades and liberalize interpretation of some of the provisions. It would also eliminate the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but replace them with a more sweeping thought-control law for labor officials.

THE MAJORITY of the cooks and stewards on West Coast ships are signing up with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union announced. The ILWU signed up 1,620 of 2,154 workers on 124 ships contacted. Still to be canvassed are workers of 103 freighters and one passenger ship. When the canvass is completed the ILWU will call on the shipowners to bargain. Plans call for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, of which the workers are members, to become an autonomous local in the ILWU.

Link Top GOPers to Strike-Bound Arma

By ELIHU S. HICKS

AFTER TWO WEEKS of the "Battle of Carle Place" it has become clear that the strike of 4,500 workers of the Arma Corporation is not "just another strike" between the workers, represented by Locals 460 and 464, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Long Island electric machinery company.

As the strike developed, the sides shaped up like this:

On one side, backing the Arma bosses, the Nassau County Republican Party, headed by Republican National Committeeman Russell Sprague, called the GOP-run police department, county court system, and the big business press into the fray.

In the other corner, behind the striking workers, the IUE-CIO found itself carrying the ball for all labor.

NATIONAL AND STATE politics became openly involved in the strike a week ago when Arma vice-president Richard Smyth rammed his automobile into the picket line, injuring several workers. When the workers demanded the boss' arrest on felonious assault charges, according to union attorney Irving Abramson, they were told in court that it couldn't be done because an automobile is not a "dangerous weapon." Abramson argued the point and won out.

Then the cops reported that they couldn't find Smyth all day Monday. Abramson declared last week that Smyth had been seen ENTERING REPUBLICAN PARTY HEADQUARTERS less than two blocks away from County Police Headquarters at 6 p.m. Monday evening.

When Smyth finally showed up in court he announced that he was being represented by the law firm of Russell Sprague, GOP Gov. Dewey's top down-state aide.

A few minutes research in the public library revealed the connection between Arma and the Republican Party. The board of directors of the Arma Corp., a subsidiary of the giant American Bosch Corp. (total assets in 1952: \$48,983,258), is headed by Joseph E. Ridder, president of the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc. Operating in New York and California, Twin Coast publishes the New York Journal of Commerce and the Long Beach (Cal) Independent Press-Telegraph. Both are strongly Republican papers.

The Arma workers, however, are showing that they mean to win their demands for a living wage and job security. Joined on the lines by shop stewards, IUE-CIO, from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. and United Auto Workers shop nearby, they are telling the company to let the politicians man the machines.

IUE Local 460 president Joseph Moretti warned the workers that they have a tough battle ahead and was answered by a unanimous cry of "We'll fight it out" from the workers during a recent meeting.

'There're Worse Things Than Prison,' Says Mrs. Hyndman

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind.—When Mrs. Katherine Hyndman walked out of the Crown Point, Indiana jail last Wednesday, she learned for the first time that the war in Korea was over.

Her 10 months imprisonment under the McCarran Act was directly connected with her opposition to this unpopular war.

In its deportation case against her, the government tried to show that she was an "undesirable alien" because she distributed a peace leaflet at the Gary steel mills on July 1, 1950, a few days after the Korean war began.

"I feel that I have been vindicated," she said, "by the fact that people throughout the world have forced the conclusion of this senseless war."

MRS. HYNDMAN, slight and greying, was back in her Gary home, resuming the life she had been torn from Oct. 7, when she was seized by immigration authorities and held without bail.

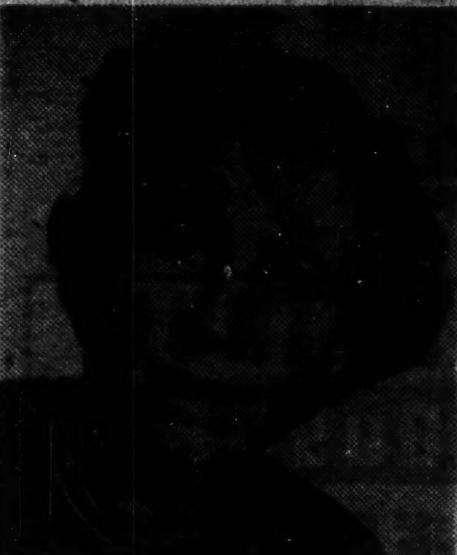
"I've been robbed of almost a year of my life," she said, recounting the wasteful months in the Crown Point jail, where she was virtually cut off from the outside world.

Although released in the course of a mounting struggle conducted by her many friends in this area, Mrs. Hyndman still faces the threat of deportation. She was finally released without bail, but subject to the restrictions of so-called supervisory parole. Under these provisions, she must report weekly to a parole officer.

PRISON LIFE, drab and suffocating as it was, could not smother the warm and neighborly concern with the welfare of others for which Mrs. Hyndman is so well known here.

It was because of her rich personality and her deep social outlook that the other women prisoners at Crown Point came to love and respect her.

"They were all women who needed help," she said. "Women who had somehow run afoul of a brutal and corrupt social order which pretends to cherish the fam-



MRS. HYNDMAN

ily but actually destroys it."

SHE was the only long-term federal prisoner in this county jail. And during her stay there, hundreds of women came through, some on their way to long sentences in the state penitentiary.

"We got along very well," she related, "and even those women who had committed horrible crimes proved to be sociable and cooperative in our efforts to make prison life less disagreeable."

She related that when she was sick, her fellow inmates did everything they could to help her. "They even offered to wash my clothes and clean my cell," she said, "but I wouldn't allow it."

MRS. HYNDMAN fought boredom by working as hard as she could, by doing calisthenics and by adhering to a rigid daily schedule of improvised activities. There was no program of recreation in the jail, nor were prisoners permitted to have any useful literature to read.

She said she was sustained by the letters from her friends that gave her some idea of what was happening in the world-wide struggle for peace and of the growing movement to stop McCarthyism.

During the long ordeal, her courage remained high. And even when the question of her release was still in doubt, she refused to sign the terms of a parole which cut her off from the things she has believed in and the people she has known all of her life.

"THERE are some things worse than going to jail," she said, "giving up your principles, crawling on your belly before the government agencies and inquisition committees, losing your own self-respect."

As we spoke to her and her steelworker husband, Ralph Hyndman, her home had once again become a lively center where friends and neighbors were attracted by the personal magnetism of this remarkable little woman.

The phone rang and it was a former "cellmate" or hers, a woman whose home had been shattered by drunkenness and despair. In typical fashion, Mrs. Hyndman gave her a few words of shrewd advice and of encouragement and offered whatever other help she could give.

The doorbell rang in this busy household, and it was a neighbor with a platter heaped high with home-made strudel.

"We're glad to have you home again," she said. "We've missed you so much."

IT SEEMED that all day the "welcome home" greetings continued. All of the visitors and callers expressed the hope that Mrs. Hyndman was now home "for good." They realized what a campaign must be conducted now, demanding that Attorney General Brownell cancel the deportation order against this valiant and generous woman.

Mrs. Hyndman's aged mother, infirm and threatened with blindness, was among the first to greet her. Even in the tender exchange, one could see that fearless honesty

SHOP TALK



THE ARMOUR LOCAL of the CIO-UPWA hailed the opening of national Armour wage negotiations this week, declaring that "the pressing need for more money becomes clear for all to see" now that rents are going up.

Common labor in the Chicago packing plants pays \$1.45 an hour for men and \$1.40 for women. The entire take-home for one month wouldn't pay the rental of a family-sized apartment in the New York Life Insurance Company's Lake Meadows project.

SOME 11,000 Illinois Bell workers, members of the CIO Communications Workers, this week won a \$2 weekly pay hike.

A WIRE was sent to President Eisenhower by the Mine-Mill Local 758 hailing the Korean truce and urging that "our government work out ways to keep full employment by a program of peaceful production, public works and full world trade."

U.S. STEEL Company president Ben Fairless declared this week that "we do expect less than full capacity operations during the fourth quarter (of 1953)."

JOHN YANCEY, assistant national director of the CIO Government and Civic Employees, has been transferred to Washington. It's not clear yet whether he will have to resign from the Board of Commissioners of the Chicago Housing Authority. Yancey's destructive role in the CHA Board has been under sharp criticism from the CIO here.

THE AFL Building Service Workers Local 73 has organized a new division of public and social service employees. They expect to begin negotiating contracts soon for county social service workers as well as for those in other public agencies here.

HOW would you like to leave your wages up to the Chicago Tribune. The AFL Cemetery workers have been virtually maneuvered into that situation after their 11-day strike at 17 Catholic cemeteries here.

The dispute will be "resolved" by a two-man committee of C. Wayland "Curley" Brooks, former pro-Tribune senator, and Howard Ellis, a partner in the Tribune's law firm.

ARMOUR workers here have accused the company of "one of the dirtiest tricks on record." The firm closed down its Frosted Foods Department here and circumvented a contract clause to hire these workers in other departments in case of a shutdown by firing almost all of them three weeks before the shutdown.

YOUNGSTOWN Sheet & Tube workers in East Chicago report that the company is chiselling on incentives in the sheet mill.

was something Mrs. Hyndman had said the elderly Croatian woman, "Never betray what you believe in."

"I'm proud of you, Katherine,"

the hundreds of civic, community, church and labor groups which have become affiliated to the CCC council.

The CCC was established through the raising of \$100,000 in a "Dollars for Decency" campaign which succeeded because of the popular fury against the Chicago's alliance between politics and syndicated crime.

In control of this bounding drive was the Chicago Association of Commerce, which eventually loaded the Board of CCC with industrialists and bankers, predominantly Republican.

It became clear in the following months that this group was less interested in fighting crime than in sponsoring a series of pet projects such as revision of the judicial system and of the city government. Some of these projects have merit, but others contain dangerous anti-democratic proposals.

The Oct. 3 conference in the Morrison Hotel will include workshops on community leadership, on a legislative program and on the two-party system.

Fight Crime! Demand Civic Group Leaders

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Opposing forces are clashing within the Citizens of Greater Chicago, the civic council which was set up last year to deal with the problem of corruption in the city.

The showdown may come on

Saturday, Oct. 3, when the CCC holds an all-day conference at the Morrison Hotel, with about 1,000 delegates from various community and civic organizations.

The battle was foreshadowed last Wednesday when 150 delegates to a CGC Citizens' Assembly in the LaSalle Hotel forced through an anti-crime resolution which stunned the Board members.

WHEN the meeting was over, a delegate, Rabbi Morton Berman of Temple Isaiah Israel, opened sharp criticism on the way the meeting was being run.

He said that there had been scarcely any mention of the fight against crime. Rabbi Berman reminded the Board members that the CGC had been founded and financed by public contributions last year as a result of the widespread indignation against a number of incidents which revealed the power of the crime syndicate in Chicago.

"The threat of corruption is our first order of business," declared Rabbi Berman. He reviewed recent political killings and kidnappings in the city and declared that "we're challenged to do something about this."

OTHER delegates immediately

sharp criticism of the CCC directors, one delegate charging them with "dereliction of duty."

While chairman John Nuveen, CGC vice-president, tried to bring the meeting to a close, the delegates overwhelmingly adopted a resolution presented by Rabbi Berman calling for either action by the governor or by a special grand jury to halt corruption in Chicago.

WHAT set off the outburst by the delegates was a report on the planned Oct. 3 conference which virtually excluded the issue of local corruption from the agenda.

This parley will be the first large gathering of delegates from

such cases of Marquis workers as that of Mrs. Blanche Butler, 3901 Sheridan, an employee of the chain for nine years.

She said her pay for a 48-hour week was \$21.60 up until two years. At that time, the company laid off the dishwasher. Mrs. Butler was compelled to fill in on the dishwashing job, for which

she was paid an additional \$2 a week. **Battle Sub-Standard Wages in Strike at Marquis Restaurant**

CHICAGO.—The AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees had the 11 Marquis restaurants tied up this week in one of the most effective strikes of its kind ever conducted here.

Only a tiny trickle of patrons walked through the picketlines at the restaurants which are all located on the North and Northwest Side.

The union's charge of sub-standard wages was denied. **Marquis Workers Wage Strike**

Hear:

JOE CLARK

Daily Worker correspondent, just returned from three years in the Soviet Union

Saturday, August 8, 8:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Walton and Clark

Sunday, August 9, 5:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON PARK, 53 and South Pkwy.

Sunday, August 9, 8:00 P.M.

306 East 43rd Street, Room 12

Here's How to Fight

We Can Still Stop The Rent Robbery!

THE LANDLORDS have just put over the greatest rent steal in history.

They have connived to take the bread-and-butter money from the pockets of Chicago tenants. And with the help of their agents in Washington, in Springfield and in the City Council, the robbery is being accomplished.

But this fight in all of its economic and political facets has just begun.

YES, the people have been taken in. They did succumb to the demagogery of the Eisenhower Administration. They did believe Governor Stratton when he said that some form of state protection would be enacted. And many even went for the glib nonsense of the Chicago landlords when they set up their phony Fair Rent Committee "to protect tenants."

Certainly, the people did not fight hard enough six months ago when the big rent robbery was being engineered in Washington. And too few voices were heard in Springfield when the weight of popular demand was needed to pass state rent control legislation.

BUT that is not the situation now.

- The forecast of "modest" rent increases has proved to be a hoax. Most Chicago tenants are getting huge rent boosts—on top of the gouge which was already taking effect during the periods of controls.

- The courts are predicting 600 to a thousand evictions a day as soon as the judicial mill begins operating full steam.

- Landlords here have begun terrorizing their tenants with the threat of even greater boosts and more evictions, while reminding us that they have taken all the necessary steps to block the building of new housing.

Do people entrapped in this fashion just lie down and take it? That has never happened before—and it won't happen now!

Economic war has been declared on the people of this city. And they will answer in every way they know and with every bit of strength they can muster!

HOW do we begin?

The first step is legal action. Wherever possible this should be undertaken jointly by tenants, through organizing the tenants in the building.

Of course, the legal safeguards are few. As the United Packinghouse Workers has pointed out, the much-heralded anti-eviction law "favors the landlords and provides no long-term protection."

But mass pressure can compel the courts to find every possible means of favoring the tenants and blocking the nightmare of wholesale evictions which threaten the city.

Secondly, the workers must win wage increases to compensate for these rent boosts. These rent hikes amount to wage cuts of four percent and up—unless wages are brought into line with this new increase in the cost of living.

Thirdly, our fight is legislative. We must demand that Gov. Stratton call a special session of the Illinois Legislature to create state rent controls.

At the same time, Congress must be compelled to

Where Rent Is 3 to 6% of Wages

The following is an excerpt from the Report of the American Trade Union Delegation that visited the Soviet Union in July of 1951:

"The workers in the Soviet Union make a good living. They are well fed, well clothed and well housed. We did not see any hungry or starving people."

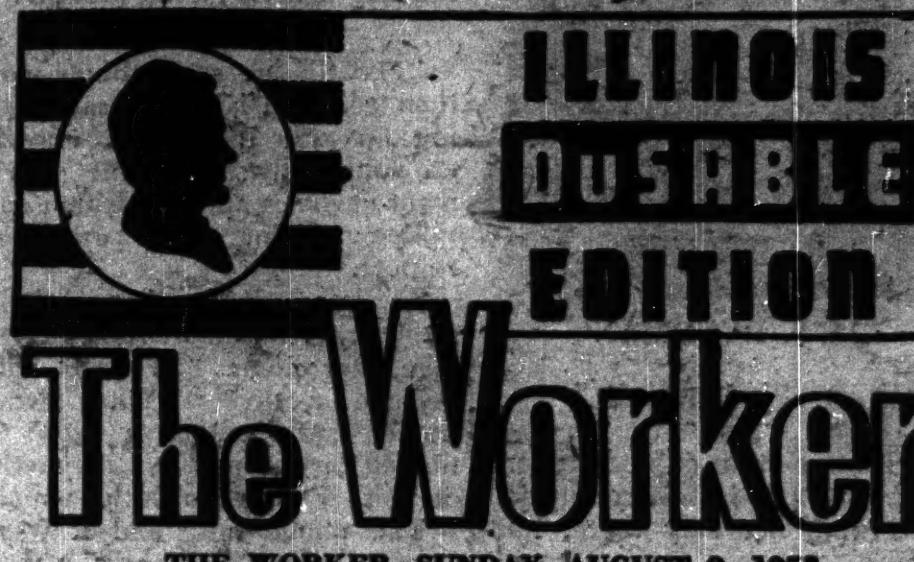
"The rents they pay average from three to six percent of their total wages. This may sound amazingly incredible to Americans but we personally checked in every factory we visited, spoke to thousands of workers and found this to be the absolute truth."

CHICAGO

The Less-Housing, More-Rent Squeeze

THE Chicago Housing Authority this week announced a tabulation of rentals of apartments advertised in the Chicago Tribune during three months early this year. Said the CHA: "Average rents for all advertised units was \$105 a month, but for units of more than four rooms it was \$132."

The sharp decrease in new rental construction was also reflected in the survey. Last year, 25 per cent of all advertised units were in new buildings, but this year the number had dropped to 6 per cent and a third of these were outside the city.



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953

enact cuts in taxes which favor those in the lowest income brackets. Low income families must receive a tax exemption of at least \$500 a year.

And finally, the political fight.

Just about the time the threatened evictions are to take effect, Chicagoans will be going into the primaries to vote on congressmen and state legislators.

Wherever your representatives voted wrong on rent control, you have an opportunity to organize tenants to bring about a change!

If your representative has made you pay a rent increase, make him pay by surrendering his seat in Washington or in Springfield!



THIS WEEK, as rent de-control hit Chicago, work on 10 new public low-cost housing units came to a halt. The "stop" order resulted from the action by Congress which cut to 20,000 the number of federal housing units that could be built this year.

THE national anti-housing trend is highlighted by the taking over of housing agencies by violent foes of public housing. Now we have the appointment of a new chairman of the Chicago City Council's Building and Zoning Committee. He is Ald. Emil Pacini of the 10th Ward, who has zealously sabotaged housing construction by every means at his command.

Record Number of Eviction Suits

14 Judges to Handle Cases as Landlords Seek 500 Evictions a Day

CHICAGO.—Chicago landlords this week moved to evict tenants at the rate of 500 to 600 a day, the highest number in the history of the city.

The eviction suits began piling up Monday after the expiration of rent controls placed

tenants virtually at the mercy of the gouging real estate sharks.

The Municipal Court has been swamped with requests for eviction orders. Four judges will begin hearing these cases on Aug. 17.

Under the state law, the

court may allow a delay in these evictions up to nine months in cases where no lease has been signed. During this intermission, tenants are to pay up to 10 percent above the rental in effect prior to expiration of controls.

The law also stipulates that tenants seeking a stay of eviction must not be behind in their rent.

The eviction suits are expected to tie up the entire Municipal Court, with 14 judges handling these cases after Sept. 14.

The courts have issued a simplified affidavit form to be filled out by tenants as their legal answer to the landlord's petition for eviction. These forms are available in the office of the clerk of the Municipal Court in the City Hall.



Now showing in Chicago
By popular demand
One week only

"GRAND CONCERT"

Added feature
"LA BOHEME"

CINEMA ANNEX
Madison and Kedzie

Detroit Auto Union Leaders Welcome the Korea Truce

'We Can Live in Peace... We Can Foster World Trade'

DETROIT
"WE MUST HAVE WORLD
PEACE."

That banner headline on last week's Ford Facts, organ of Ford UAW Local 800, summed up the hopes and demands of auto workers and common people everywhere.

Carl Stellato, president of the huge local, wrote in part:

"We in America do not need wars to bolster our economy. We need and want peace in or-

der that we may move forward to a better and fuller life for all people.

"We CAN live in peace with the rest of the world. We CAN foster trade with all peoples. WE MUST be the example for all the downtrodden peoples who aspire for a place in the sun.

"We say to the American people and to the people of the entire world that war means the same thing to us all — anguish,

destruction, cripples, widows and death.

"We hope and pray that the Korean truce is the forerunner of a sound, lasting and honorable peace. We hope that the Korean truce will pave the way for the building of a world society based on the brotherhood of man. . . .

"It is incumbent upon the labor movement and the liberty-loving people of the world to launch an offensive for a lasting

and permanent peace by eliminating the causes of war and whenever differences arise between nations, they must be resolved in a peaceful manner."

WRITING for Gear and Axle workers at the Rouge plant, Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller expanded on this declaration:

"If the forces of labor would learn to make their weight felt on a national scale, we could

have a long period of peace in the world and lasting prosperity. If, on the other hand, we will succumb to unhealthy ideas and fear, then labor can have full employment only through continuous war orders; we will be living in a period of uncertainty, receiving 'blood money' — the blood of our sons. . . .

"Truce in Korea will ease tensions all over the world. There are tremendous possibilities. (Continued on Page 13)



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August 9, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Your Help Needed NOW In Fund Drive

RECENT ARRESTS of eight Communist and workingclass leaders in Philadelphia last week has exposed further the government conspiracy to undermine press freedom in our land.

Among the eight was Walter Lowenfels who served for many years as editor of The Pennsylvania Worker and as correspondent for the Daily Worker until he suffered a heart attack a few months ago.

Lowenfels is the eighth newspaper editor to be arrested under the Smith Act. In every city where these arrests took place and where an editor of a workingclass newspaper lived and worked, the Department of Justice made sure he was among those arrested.

THUS the pattern makes it clear that the Department is out to undermine the militant workingclass press—The Worker, Peoples World, Honolulu Record and others. It is seeking to do it systematically under the Smith Act, and it has been doing it systematically in its campaign to deport foreign born workingclass leaders and journalists.

There is a desperate need for a popular outcry against all the arrests under the Smith Act as moves toward fascism, the aim of which is to suppress all opposition to the big business program followed by the government.

AND there is also a great need for the readers of this paper to rally to its defense both by protesting against the arrest of the editors of The Worker by expanding readership and by collecting the funds necessary to our life.

Right now the fund situation is close to desperation. Three months ago, we appealed to our readers for \$100,000 to keep us going through the summer. We said we needed every cent of it, and we meant that. To date, we have collected only \$77,000 and we are in a deep hole. We ask that our readers pitch in and put us over the \$100,000 mark by mid-August as one way to answer these Smith Act arrests of our editors and others.

Labor Girds for Fight-Back as Congress Recesses.

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

CLOSE-TO-THE-SCENE estimates of the first session of the 83rd Congress were that it provided only a foretaste of things to come. This foretaste was found eminently satisfactory to Big Business. But to labor, farmers, the Negro people — the majority of

the country — it served grim warning that the GOP-Dixiecrat majority had cleared the ground for stepped-up attacks on rights and living standards when the second session convenes in January.

The CIO noted this danger in a call for the convening of a national CIO-PAC meeting in Washington Aug. 19, one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board. The call, signed by CIO president, Walter P. Reuther, and Jack Kroll, PAC director, warned that the first session of the 83rd Congress showed a "predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters" and an "earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years."

Reuther and Kroll warned that (Continued on Page 13)



—The AFL News-Reporter

—CIO News

The Prisoner From Terre Haute

'I Stand with My People'

By JOSEPH NORTH

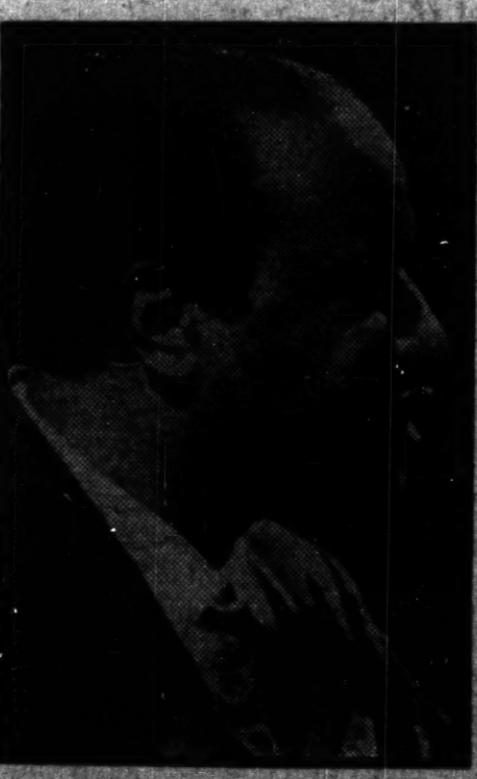
PITTSBURGH

THE PRISONER who was twice elected to the Council of the greatest city in the world was brought under guard from the Terre Haute federal penitentiary to the pile of rocks and steel that is the Allegheny County jail and he is wearing civilian clothes for the first time in two years.

Benjamin J. Davis' presence here is strictly circumscribed, he may not exchange a single word of greeting to the many men and women who traveled by bus, train and plane to catch a glimpse of him. You know that he has served two years of jimmied incarceration in Indiana—two of the five years of his framed-up sentence—and though he is thirty pounds less in weight his moral stature dominates this courtroom so that the table-full of prosecution lawyers seem like nervous pygmies in contrast.

AND THEN you see one of the most extraordinary dramas of the many that have happened in the sequence of epic stands the Smith Act prisoners have taken. You see this tall, calm man tout his detractors in

their own stronghold. They have the armed police, they have the law that is slanted to the purposes of their own rule, they have what seems to be everything. He confronts them with his own integrity and the truth of his cause in which he believes, and his admirers, his associates, the many plain, straightforward people, they are Negro and they are white,



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

they come from Harlem and from elsewhere in New York and other cities, they know that he is the victor. He has won even though the judge spitefully cites him for contempt of court because he will not name names. "I will not act as a stoolie" this man who has come from two years behind bars, declares. The prosecutor wanted the names of members of the Communist Party's Negro Commission, many of whom came from the South.

YOU LISTEN to his calm exposition of the various questions he has come to elucidate as an expert witness on behalf of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victims on trial—Ben Carreathers, the revered man of his own people who sits at the table here, racked by tuberculosis, Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, James Dolsen, working-class heroes in their own right, trade union organizers, men of Labor.

He stands in a courtroom like other courtrooms: it is severe and silent, run by the prescribed rules which give the appearance of judicial impartiality but whose essence is as false as Hell. A sound recorder

with lights and whirring disks stands to catch every whisper in the courtroom; calendars from Andy Mellon's bank hang shamelessly on the walls. There is the mahogany wainscoting and the muted lights, the big window from which you can see the brand new, skyscrapers of Mellon aluminum, and the other vast corporations that dominate this metropolis on the three great rivers whose banks are lined with the plants that manufacture most of the nation's steel.

And in the midst of this stands the man from Georgia, his young face lean and lined, now, but lit with that inner fire so characteristically his. You think of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, of W. E. B. DuBois and Pettis Perry. He speaks of the oppression of the Negroes in America, his people, of the oppression of the workingclass, his class, he speaks of peace, of equality, and he expounds the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, the position of the Communist Party, which he testifies, is his party and of which he is so proud.

ALL DAY MONDAY he is on (Continued on Page 13)

Rent Boosts as High as 100% as Controls End

CHICAGO (FP)

TENANTS in most affected cities had their rents boosted an average of 10 to 15 percent as federal controls died for 5 million dwellers, but some renters reported increases of more than 100 percent.

Thus did the federal rent control program, which covered 16 million homes and apartments in all big cities and many smaller communities at its peak in 1946, all but die.

After midnight July 31 federal lids remained on only between 120,000 and 180,000 homes and apartments in around 150 communities.

Federal rent lids expired in a dozen big cities and about 1,500 other communities. These included Washington, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

Boston and Philadelphia rents remained under control by local action.

Congress said federal rent lids could continue beyond July 31 only in "critical defense housing areas" which meet new and higher standards.

"Critical" areas are those where the government has imposed rent lids because of housing shortages resulting from mobilization activities dating back to the Korean outbreak.

Henry du Lawrence, a realtors' spokesman at Cleveland, said boosts were "gratifyingly low" but reports from one slum area said rents there were going up 100 percent from \$25 to \$50.

A Chicago fair rent committee recommended an average increase of 10 percent to landlords but there were several thousand complaints of excesses and movers reported they were doing a booming business.



ARMAMENT STRIKERS are joined on the picket line by workers from the Sperry Corp. as Long Island police seek to hold them back. Plant near Mineola was struck last week. In bottom picture, Rita Clark and June Maxwell lie on the ground after they were run down by cars driven by company officials.

Halley, Transit and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

TWO LETTERS from readers on the leaflet issued by the American Labor Party on the fare increase raise a number of interesting questions.

One, signed "A Reader," says: "The ALP leaflet on the fare steal was a big disappointment to me, what with its talk of 'Dewey-Impellitteri' Republican-Democratic collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery—throwing them into the same pot. What do you think?"

On the other hand, a reader, J. R., tells with enthusiasm how my daughter and myself distributed 2,500 leaflets, getting to the subway at 6 a.m." She adds:

"Don't you think that it is very tragic for any real progressive to work against the ALP directly or indirectly by praising Halley, etc.?"

THE TWO LETTERS, taken together, open up a useful discussion on which I would like to express some opinions and on which other readers will no doubt want to comment.

First, as to the question of throwing City Council President Rudolph Halley into the same pot with Dewey and Impellitteri. I think "A Reader" has a point here. I don't see how anyone could convince New Yorkers that Halley has the same position on the transit steal as Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. New Yorkers know that Halley, the Liberal Party candidate, and Robert M. Wagner,

now opposing Impellitteri in the Democratic primary, were the only two members of the Board of Estimate to vote against the Transit Authority which raised the fare.

One could argue from now to doomsday about the personal motivations of a Halley or a Wagner but the working people of this city see that a "yes" vote is not the same as a "no" vote.

NOR IS IT a question of "praising Halley," as J.R. seems to fear. But it is a fact that both Halley and Wagner voted against the Transit Authority, and in the eyes of the people of this city, are foes of the fare steal. To ignore that fact, or to fly in the face of it, simply makes it more difficult, in my opinion, to bring home to the voters the important message which progressives DO have to contribute in this campaign.

On the other hand, the zeal for the ALP which got J.R. to the subway station at 6 o'clock in the morning, is greatly to be admired. And I hope that the criticism which "A Reader" raised about the leaflet didn't dampen his enthusiasm for working for the ALP.

For the leaflet had another section to it which is of the utmost importance and which "A Reader" seems to ignore. This is where the ALP gives its program for solving the financial crisis of the city—a program which stresses the big commercial and industrial reality assessments.

What I am trying to get at, is that the ALP, with its sound program for the people, has a vital part to play in this campaign, in helping advance the people's movements within the other parties, and in bringing prestige and strength to the ALP itself.

Whatever differences of opinions may be expressed about the best tactics for the ALP to pursue, these differences should be discussed within the framework of

which has been advanced to solve the financial crisis at the expense of the wealthy, and not through "economics," as proposed early in the transit fight by Halley, and which would bear down on the workers. (The ALP's transit program is in line with its entire program on municipal issues and on the connection between them and the struggles for peace and against McCarthyism.)

IT SEEMS TO ME that this program of the ALP's needs to be spread far and wide throughout the city. Above all, it needs to be pressed upon candidates like Halley and Wagner. Certainly, Liberal Party supporters of Halley will want him to come out, for example, for a people's solution to the financial crisis. And certainly it is to the interest of that section of the labor movement which is supporting Wagner in the Democratic primary to have him come out for a transit program which will convince people that he means business.

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THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Taft-Hartley Law Hits Miners • Farm Machine Plant Layoffs

A U.S. DISTRICT COURT at Abingdon, Va., ordered the United Mine Workers to pay \$225,000 in damages to the non-union Laurel Branch Coal Co. The company brought suit under Taft-Hartley on a claim that a secondary boycott forced it out of business.

Through and since the war the United Mine Workers paid a total of \$3,720,000 in damages under the wartime Smith-Connally Law and later Taft-Hartley.

THOUSANDS of farm equipment workers face layoffs in midwest plants in the continuing crisis of agriculture and the downward trend of farm income. Biggest layoff so far, 2,300, was announced by International Harvester at its Rock Island, and East Moline, Ill., plants. Most other producers of farm implements reported shutdowns and layoffs.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND over-the-road truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut struck for a 15-cent-an-hour raise tying up practically all New England motor freight. Milwaukee's 7,500 CIO brewery workers, out 76 days, ratified 3 to 1, a new pact providing a 20-cent-an-hour raise, retention of the 40-hour week and five half-hour lunch periods a week on company time; a 10-cent hourly pension plan and a raise of 7½ cents to go into effect March, 1954. Fifteen hundred DC phone workers (CIO) walked out for a raise of 8½c an hour. Local strikes for raises are spreading rapidly in the northwest lumber regions following the recent stalemate negotiations and defeat of an International Woodworkers of America strike referendum. 35,000 workers in 69 California cannery plants struck on call of the AFL Can-

cery Workers Council. The new giant Fairless works of U.S. Steel at Morristown, Pa., had a two-day unauthorized walkout affecting more than 2,000 workers.

THE SHERMAN Anti-Trust Law, shelved for some years as an anti-labor weapon, was revived in Louisiana with an indictment naming the Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union, Local 312, six of its officers, and Henry E. Hasivar, vice-president of the Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, for alleged price-fixing. The union has been enforcing union conditions in the strawberry market.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER readied a message for delivery to Congress on Taft-Hartley amendments, but withheld it. It was published in full in the Wall Street Journal. In the main the changes are designed to favor the building trades and liberalize interpretation of some of the provisions. It would also eliminate the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but replace them with a more sweeping thought-control law for labor officials.

THE MAJORITY of the cooks and stewards on West Coast ships are signing up with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union announced. The ILWU signed up 1,620 of 2,154 workers on 124 ships contacted. Still to be canvassed are workers of 103 freighters and one passenger ship. When the canvass is completed the ILWU will call on the shipowners to bargain. Plans call for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, of which the workers are members, to become an autonomous local in the ILWU.

Link Top GOPers to Strike-Bound Arma

By ELIJAH S. HICKS

AFTER TWO WEEKS of the "Battle of Carle Place" it has become clear that the strike of 4,500 workers of the Arma Corporation is not "just another strike" between the workers, represented by Locals 460 and 464, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Long Island electric machinery company.

As the strike developed, the sides shaped up like this:

On one side, backing the Arma bosses, the Nassau County Republican Party, headed by Republican National Committeeman Russell Sprague, called the GOP-run police department, county court system, and the big business press into the fray.

In the other corner, behind the striking workers, the IUE-CIO found itself carrying the ball for all labor.

NATIONAL AND STATE politics became openly involved in the strike a week ago when Arma vice-president Richard Smyth rammed his automobile into the picket line, injuring several workers. When the workers demanded the boss' arrest on felonious assault charges, according to union attorney Irving Abramson, they were told in court that it couldn't be done because an automobile is not a "dangerous weapon." Abramson argued the point and won out.

Then the cops reported that they couldn't find Smyth all day Monday. Abramson declared last week that Smyth had been seen ENTERING REPUBLICAN PARTY HEADQUARTERS less than two blocks away from Government Headquarters, and was answered by a unanimous cry of "We'll fight it out" from the workers during a recent membership meeting.

Police Headquarters at 6 p.m. Monday evening.

When Smyth finally showed up in court he announced that he was being represented by the law firm of Russell Sprague, GOP Gov. Dewey's top down-state aide.

A few minutes research in the public library revealed the connection between Arma and the Republican Party. The board of directors of the Arma Corp., a subsidiary of the giant American Bosch Corp. (total assets in 1952: \$48,983,258), is headed by Joseph E. Ridder, president of the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc. Operating in New York and California, Twin Coast publishes the New York Journal of Commerce and the Long Beach (Cal) Independent Press-Telegraph. Both are strongly Republican papers.

The Arma workers, however, are showing that they mean to win their demands for a living wage and job security. Joined on the lines by shop stewards, IUE-CIO, from the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. and United Auto Workers shops nearby, they are telling the company to let the politicians man the machines.

IUE Local 460 president Joseph Molfetta warned the workers that they have a tough battle ahead and was answered by a unanimous cry of "We'll fight it out" from the workers during a recent membership meeting.

Let Off Easy in Auto Killing

DETROIT.—On July 10 George Schudlich, former chairman of Mayor Cobo's so-called "loyalty" commission, was fined \$100 and got two years probation on the charge of negligent homicide. The judge was Ira Jayne.

Behind this lies a story of who you know and what you do.

On Sept. 21, 1951, Schudlich's car struck another at Ceddes and Canton Roads, Canton Township. Erdia L. Loveless of Glen Ellyn, Ill., wife of the driver, George Loveless, was badly injured and later died.

Witnesses said that Schudlich drove through a stop light, refused to make a statement, stood on his constitutional rights and was originally charged with involuntary manslaughter.

INVOLUNTARY manslaughter carries a jail sentence of 15 years imprisonment.

Seems strange, unless you are a former chairman of the Mayor's "loyalty" commission, that you hit a car in September, 1951, but you don't get any kind of sentence until July, 1953. Could it be the long stall was to let people cool off and forget?

In a newspaper item of September 1944 we read Schudlich was charged with reckless driving and violating the state liquor laws after police halted him three blocks from the scene of a traffic accident.

This was the period when the world-wide struggle against Hitler fascism was at its crucial stage and thousands of workers were giving their lives to beat back fascism. Schudlich was former president of the Lincoln unit of the Steuben Society, an outfit that nationally never declared itself against Hitler's regime.

He had three bottles of whisky in the car bearing Wisconsin stamps. Cops said he had been drinking: "Schudlich could give no account of where or when he got the Wisconsin license," police reported.

ANOTHER ITEM in Schudlich's past is to be found in press clippings of Dec. 1, 1937. The judge in that case was also Ira Jayne.

It seems Schudlich was a Republican-appointed Circuit Court Commissioner when an attorney, Frederick B. Collier, charged Schudlich with having received a loan of \$1,000 from Marvin Gingold, an attorney for defendants, in a suit being heard by Schudlich.

The suit involved a fourth interest in the Siroil Corp., which Collier charged he had been promised for his work in organizing it, but which he had never been given. Schudlich ruled for the defendants.

Said Judge Jayne as he set aside the findings of Schudlich:

"While no criminal aspects are before us, the state law prohibits any officer of a corporation to contribute to a candidate for political office." Schudlich was a candidate for reelection at the time.

The defendants in this case invited the Commissioner to misconduct. They violated the law.

He succumbed to temptation."

Judge Jayne referred the record in the case to the Bar Association.

This is the record of Schudlich who was head of the group of

spies called the "Loyalty Commission," and to whom the Detroit City Council just recently assigned some \$60,000 for their spy work in the coming fiscal year against workers and their organizations.

CRC Asks for Protests on 'Scandalous' Arrest of 26

DETROIT, Mich.—The Civil Rights Congress of Michigan last week urged protests be sent to Police Commissioner Don Leonard against the "scandalous actions of the police" in the arrest and harassment of 26 persons at or near a garden party on July 25.

Six policemen raided a garden party at the home of Arthur McPhaul, CRC executive secretary, searched his house without warrant, arrested roomers and teenage friends of McPhaul's son who were not at the party, and held those detained illegally, without allowing them to telephone for several hours.

After the "search" several persons reported the disappearance of sums of money. A souvenir Luger gun owned by one of the roomers was used to charge McPhaul with owning an unregistered weapon. McPhaul was held until Tuesday, forced to sleep on the concrete floor of an over-crowded cell.

THE CRC pointed out that this affair "epitomizes the kind of things which the CRC has been militantly fighting ever since its inception in 1935"—illegal and unwarranted arrests; illegal searches of homes; discrimination in the application of the law; discrimination against Negro people and inter-racial organizations; illegal holding of persons for "investigation," especially Negroes; indiscriminate "rounding up" of people in Negro neighborhoods; holding people incommunicado; theft of property from persons arrested.

Two of the 26 arrested were held on \$500 bond for "engaging in an illegal occupation" (allegedly selling beer without a license, though free beer went along with the \$1 admission charge); the rest on \$300 bond for "loitering in a place of illegal occupation." All were fingerprinted and photographed repeatedly, indicating that this was not intended as a "routine" raid for an admittedly minor (and customary) offense.

Strike at Lear Hits Speedup

GRAND RAPIDS.—Seventeen hundred workers of Lear Inc., members of UAW local 330, are on strike against unfair production standards demanded by the company. In almost 8 months, union negotiators had failed to convince the company to cut down on its demands for norms 25 percent above average production. The local's publicity committee stated:

Arthur Hemler, president of UAW local 730, Fisher Body, urged support to strikers at Lear and Gibson where, he said, the workers "refuse to take speedup lying down. They're fighting it. And so should we."

There are many other things wrong with this comment in the Michigan Worker, such as the facts that each building column in Ford Facts is an autonomous one. The editor, therefore, has no right to censor any of the material contained in such columns.

A Ford Worker



Michigan Edition THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit 1, Mich.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY BY THE OLD-TIMER

PAYOUT—"Interesting," isn't it, that GM is getting that juicy DSR bus contract from Detroit Common Council, even though Mack Truck has a lower bid?

RACIST—The UAW joined the NAACP and urged Senators to block approval of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as U. S. delegate to the UN General Assembly. His confirmation "would place the stamp of approval on bigotry and racism," UAW Secretary-Treasurer Mazey warned Sen. Ferguson in a telegram.

REPRESENTATIVE—Henry Ford II has been named alternate delegate to the UN Assembly. Editorialized the Detroit News: "It can be expected that he will take to the larger community the philosophy of citizenship that he has practiced in the smaller." What's that? Life-sapping speedup? Runaway shop? Inadequate wages? Jimcrow, as in Dearborn? "Easing out" used-up workers before pension time?

TIGERS—At long last the Free Press has run a series which asks: Is There a Negro in Tiger's Future? Sports editor Lyall Smith shows that the Jimcrow policy has been a conscious (and badly-paying) one. That's what the Michigan Worker has said for many years.

ON THE JOB FRONT

Membership of Budd Wheel UAW Local 306 defeated 8-1 a proposal to include an arbitration clause in the contract. Lincoln-Mercury Local 900 is protesting management's attempt to bring in outside contractors to make screens for the Manufacturing Building. An editorial in its Bulletin warns that speedup will bring "mass unemployment—breadlines—and a return to the depression policies of the Republican administration." At Nash-Kelvinator in Detroit, 3,500 workers, members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, are on strike because of company refusal to abide by the contract. Forced overtime, inhuman speedup and the firing of a worker who refused to work overtime caused an "unauthorized" strike at GM's Linden, N. J., plant. The 4,000 members of UAW Local 595 want a voluntary system of overtime. The week after it advertised "good working conditions" to lure workers to its plant. Dodge in San Leandro laid off 400 assembly line workers without warning. AFL carpenters in the Lansing area, after a three-month contract struggle, won a full-scale contract for the first time in years (previously they just had a wage agreement). It lasts nine months and includes five-minute pickup time, premium pay for metal pan form work and creosoted lumber, a mileage allowance of seven cents a mile, five cents for a health and welfare fund and a wage boost from \$2.57 an hour to \$2.77 1/2.

BIAS—Police Commissioner Leonard was asked by the NAACP to investigate alleged refusal of service by the Oakland Tavern, 11710 Oakland, to three Negroes, and to look into the conduct of police sergeant Kamia of Bethune Station who refused to send officers to the scene to report the complaint. It was officers from this precinct who illegally "raided" the recent CRC garden party.

BLS—In Detroit, according to BLS, a family of two needs \$2,969 a year and a family of four needs \$4,411 to achieve a "moderate but adequate" living standard. The latter figure means \$2.11 an hour for a full 2,000-hour year. The UAW average hourly wage may be \$2.07—but plenty get less—and NO worker gets in a full year.

HOUSING—Detroit housing officials stopped work on a much-needed 3,874-unit project on the near East Side after the Congress killed all public housing—allowing for continued work on only 20,000 of the 62,000 units previously contemplated. Other Michigan cities affected are Alpena, Baraga, Bay City, Belding, Benton Harbor, Bessemer, Bronson, Ecorse, Greenville, Hamtramck, River Rouge, Saginaw, Ypsilanti.

STONE WALL—UAW and CIO president Reuther beat his head against a stone wall when he tried to tell Italian workers at a Rome press conference that they really wouldn't like Communism. The majority of Italian workers are either Communists or Socialists and those who are not believe in close cooperation to win their demands. Won't Walter ever learn? Didn't he see how isolated he was even at the Stockholm confab of the so-called International Federation of Free Trade Unions when he called for a line of provocation and incitement of "Project X" violence in the People's Democracies, "if need be also with weapons?" He would have done better had he met with leaders of organized Italian labor (who include some prominent Italian Communists) and discussed plans for common action to protect and raise the standard of living of Italian and American auto workers. Italy has a large domestic industry, and Ford and General Motors have run-away shops as well, where lower wages threaten wage standards in the U. S.

FREEDOM—Now Wayne County's employees will have to swear on oath that they are not Communists. Someone must have found out that inasmuch as Communists DON'T advocate the overthrow of the U. S. and Michigan Constitutions, the old oath wasn't an adequate "purge."

WAYNE COUNTY—The Wayne County CIO's biennial convention Aug. 8 at Dairyworkers Hall will hear Emil Mazey and map plans for 1953 municipal and 154 congressional elections.

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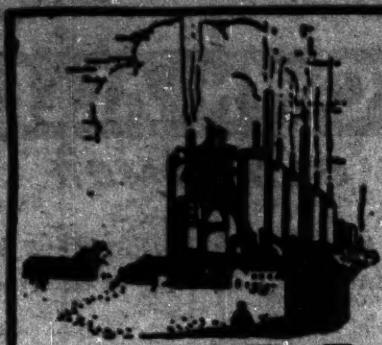
SPECIAL!!!! JULY ISSUE POLITICAL AFFAIRS CARRIES FINAL TEXT OF COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

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Michigan edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1953

He Even Lives in Jimcrow Town!

Unionists Rap Clardy Plan for Witchhunt

DETROIT.—More lowdown on the Congressman who resides in Jimcrow East Lansing appears in a news item in the Western Michigan CIO News. It reads:

"LANSING—More proof that this fall's Michigan hearing of the House Un-American Committee will be held mainly for the political benefit of Rep. Kit Clardy (R-Mich) came this week with the announcement that the investigation would extend to Lansing and Flint.

"Lansing and Flint are the major cities in the Sixth Congressional District which Clardy represents. Originally the probe was supposed to be held in Detroit only.

"Clardy has done little in Congress to push enactment of legislation helpful to his constituents, preferring instead to seek headlines as a member of the Un-American Activities Committee."

Writing in Ford Facts, organ of UAW Local 600, Joe Morgan, president of the Frame and Cold Header unit, charged:

"Rep. Clardy and company are the tools of vested interests and when he and his colleagues are smearing and trying to intimidate labor, it is simply an arm of Ford, GM or Chrysler in action."

Clardy says: "I can hardly wait to investigate those Reds in Local 600," and Morgan comments: "The gentlemen on the committee obviously think that anyone who wants to cut unemployment by a 30-hour week is scheming to overthrow the government by force."

Johnny Wourman and Melwin Walker, reporters for the Gear and Axle Unit, note that labor unions are to be the main target for the Un-American Committee at its Detroit hearing scheduled for Oct. 26.

"Our advice to all Ford workers," they say, "is not to answer any questions when interrogated by the investigators. Regardless of

how many badges the investigators flash they have no legal right to question anyone without a warrant."

Is GM Behind Kaiser Mess?

DETROIT.—Drew Pearson let a GM cat out of the bag with revelation that Sen. Homer Ferguson, GM's "No. 1 boy in the Senate"—high-pressed the Air Force to cancel its contract with Kaiser-Frazer, a General Motors competitor.

Now that Henry Kaiser is out looking for other work, he is using the opportunity to try to force Kaiser workers—members of UAW Local 142—to accept an inferior contract. He sees his chance to agree with the phony excuse for cancelling the contract—the one about inefficient and lazy workers—in order to profit from more work at less wages.

Joint Pay Fight at Harvester Put Up to UAW-CIO Locals

CHICAGO.—A strong united front to challenge the International Harvester Company's "no wage increase" stand hinged this week on whether the UAW-CIO Harvester locals will agree to joint action.

The UAW-CIO locals have before them a letter from the AFL

GM PROFITS SOAR—But Other Signs Point to Coming Let-Down As Local UAW Leaders Urge 30-Hour Week

DETROIT.—Since C. E. Wilson stepped into the Defense Department, the corporation he left behind him has not had to enter the poor house. Net General Motors profits rose from \$269 million during the first six months of 1952 to \$313 million during the same period this year. War material sales rose by 39 percent in this period—from \$679,000,000 to \$942,000,000.

GM car and truck sales boomed

—but higher inventories on hand may indicate a coming let-down.

While the Automobile Manufacturers Association voiced optimism

for July, and said total car shipments were the highest on record for the first half year, it was admitted that truck and bus shipments were down, and foreign sales accounted for only 4.6 percent of production compared with seven percent in the same period of 1952.

Department of Commerce figures, cited by Bernard Burton in his informative pamphlet "We Can Have Peace and Jobs," show that the export of automobiles, parts and accessories dropped 44 percent from 1947 to 1952.

Automotive News, leading Detroit trade publication, sees trouble in the offing: "New car sales have dropped off since the July 4 holiday... Most dealers say the condition is not yet dangerous but they are apprehensive of the long-range possibilities... Some dealers said many customers are financially incapable of buying new cars. In other cases, falling prices of used cars made trade-in allowances too low...".

WHILE CHRYSLER and Packard went down for "inventory" ahead of the usual time, and Kaiser-Frazer workers got the ax, GM plants have been working quite steadily, though with a decline in overtime. In California it is reported that the Southgate assembly plant has been on a four-day week.

Ford, nevertheless—pushing the speedup—boasts that production in the second half of this year will rise by 40 percent. Of this Tom Kline of the Detroit Times wrote: "The Ford hierarchy apparently is convinced that the rumblings in some dealer circles of overproduction or of threatened market saturation do not apply to Lincolns, Mercurys or Fords." This feeling is not shared by Ford local union leaders.

Until the recent layoff and short week, more 1953 Dodges were built than any other model in a like period. Now, however, the Dodge workers foresee a grim period. UAW Local 3 President Joe Cheal writes in Dodge Main News:

"Once again the automobile industry is faced with mass layoffs and once again the worker takes the rap. The policy of the industrialists seems to be to gather all the profits without regard for their workers' welfare...".

"There are several answers to this problem. One: the industrialists can stop this mad rush for profits and spread the work over the year. This it seems they cannot do without government spending."

"Another way is to cut the retiring age from 65 years to 60 years, thereby creating more jobs for the younger people. Another way is the 30-hour work week with 40 hours' pay. Still another way is the Guaranteed Yearly Wage, WE MEAN LIVING WAGE...".

"I know that the people of the Dodge Main Plant who have been laid off, and those who are working short weeks, are crying for a chance to earn a decent living without fear of their life savings being taken away from them. There must be a way to settle the problem, and we of the Union intend to keep pressing forward until we find the answer."

ONE of the answers—in addition to shorter hours and higher pay—put forward forcefully in last week's Ford Facts by UAW Local 600 President Stellato (see elsewhere in this paper) is that of lasting peace and free trade with all nations.

JITTERS AT DODGE

Dear Editor:

The Dodge workers have a bad case of the jitters... and for good reason. Dodges just aren't selling. Although model change isn't scheduled until September, production is being cut right and left.

The entire afternoon shift on the line has been eliminated and more cuts are ahead. Our work week is four days, IF WE'RE LUCKY. When we go to work we

Worth Repeating

DETROIT.—The Detroit Board of Commerce features an article in the "Detroiter" by John R. Stewart which says in part:

"Prosperity is measured in useful goods and services, not in money. The making of war goods puts money in the pockets of workers without adding to the list of things available to buy with that money. Defense production can never be justified on the ground that it makes jobs. Reduce the defense effort and money thus saved will make possible substantial cuts in Federal taxes and enable states and municipalities to raise funds needed for roads, schools and hospitals."

A DODGE WORKER

CIO Rubber Workers in Detroit Battle

DETROIT.

Dear Editor:

U. S. Rubber Workers on the fifth floor of Building 35 at the Detroit plant walked out when the outside temperature started reaching 92 degrees.

The material handlers walked out and shut the whole works down but their grievance wasn't just the heat or at least not the temperature kind. What they're mad about is that every time another department goes out the company turns on their own special kind of heat by giving the material handlers a lower "efficiency" rating, thus cutting their pay to the extent of some \$20 the last time it happened, although the bosses still find the same amount of work for them to do.

This type of cheap penny-pinching is a good example of how the U. S. Rubber Co. was able to make over \$7,000,000 the first quarter of this year, 14% percent increase over the same quarter last year, and how they intend to top their profit for last year of over \$28,000,000. It is in the light of this situation that CIO Local 101 of the United Rubber Workers Union has opened up negotiations for a wage increase. There is no escalator clause in this contract.

CIO Rubber Worker.

Congratulates 3 Who Quit McCarthy

DEARBORN.—The General Council of Ford UAW Local 800 passed a motion to send telegrams of congratulation to the three senators who quit the Senate Investigating Sub-Committee in protest at Sen. McCarthy's dictatorial stand.

"We are glad to see that resistance to McCarthyism, with its fascist tendencies, is still a part of American life," commented Johnny Wourman and Melvin Waller in the Gear and Axle unit's column in Ford Facts.